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the above named in-DEGENERACY

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ildhood and Youth, just to the Troy Lung use of Nervous Debilir advice, must inclose

at the Institution for each day. Sundays in ANDREW STONE, c Institute, and Physic Institute, and Physi-and Lungs. Ith street, Troy, N. Y. e. Augusta. Me. ash prices FAMILY FLOUR,

rket. Also ham Flour and FISH. SOAPS—Crane's, Soda, fould Candles all sizes. in quantities to s PLOUR MILL.

M. D.,

Dr. Hill's.

ARMER. DAY MORNING Bridge, Augusta

} Editors.

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VOL. XXXI.

Maine, in reference to the great crop of our soil and climate—grass and hay. As this is the season for action, we would beg leave to say a few words more, on cutting grass early, in order to make it into hay, even if it should not be followed make it into hay, even if it should not be followed make it into hay, even if it should not be followed make it into hay, even if it should not be followed make it into hay, even if it should not be followed make it into hay, even if it should not be followed make it into hay, and it is sure of in regard to cultivating our larger list of works on, and catalogues of. American fishes.

The Botanical Report, and the report on Marine Zoology comprise nothing of general interest.

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Mr. J. G. Rich's notes upon some of the Mammals

The Botanical Report, and the report on Marine Zoology comprise nothing of general interest.

Mr. J. G. Rich's notes upon some of the Mammals up with the stimulant applications named in our last, but merely left to the natural operations of the soil and climate to recuperate, and bring it up again, sufficient for only another autumn cut-

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

the plant is at this time in its most vigorous conthe plant is at this time in its most vigorous condition, and most full of the requisite nutritive materials. Grant it. If all the grass in your fields could be cut and cured in a single day, or in the season of blossoming there would be more reason for waiting until it had blossomed, before commencing haying operations. But if this waiting be done, considerable time passes before you the geology of the more southern and settled porget through, and the part of the grass which you tions of the State; on the geology of the Schodiac cut last is dead and ripe, and consequently deteriorated in quality for hay. Now the query, or fact to be established is this. Is it not more profitable to commence cutting early, even before the grass is blossomed, and so continue, that the last you cut shall be in full bloom instead of going to seed? And, is not the early cut grass better hav, every way, than that made from grass ter hay, every way, than that made from grass culture of the sections surveyed, which enlarges dead ripe? We think it is.

port us in this belief, and will here produce some to corroborate our statements and position. The editor of the Boston Cultivator in the issue of the exhibition of the Franklin County Agriculticle. tural Society, in that State, and after this was It is much to be regretted by all intelligent over, also took a short tour among the stock citizens, those who have the good of the State at breeders of that section. While at the farm of heart, that the last Legislature refused to approthe Messrs. Anderson, of Shelburne, his attention priate the few thousands necessary for the comwas drawn to the green appearance of their hay, which looked like rowen. He was surprised to find that it was hay of their first cutting, and still more surprised to learn that they got in the As it is, we hope they will improve upon the last load of their hay of the first crop on the last knowledge gained in this and the previous report day in June. This course has been followed by upon the undeveloped wealth of our natural rethem several years, and they find that by so do-sources, when our country shall have resumed its ing, they are able to make beef profitably. Most wonted prosperity and peacefulness; and we also of their land is usually moved twice per year— hope that a continuation and completion of this the second crop, in good seasons, being nearly Survey, under as competent and efficient a board

to adopt the same system to some extent. He the above happy period shall have come. therefore, last year, commenced his having on his richest lands on the 20th of June. By following up the work thus seasonably begun, he was ena-

this system, viz.: That there will be to a greater degree, a retention of the vitality of the sward. All plants, says he, exhaust themselves in the formation of the seed. Grass is no exception to the rule. Any one may have observed that where grass is allowed to go to seed for a few Essex Co., Mass., May 28th, 1863. years, it dies out more than where it is cut or Note. It requires only the honesty of truth dropped before the seed is formed. Sward which and common observation to enable us to give the is moved in June, soon sends up a new growth, emphatic "No" to our friend "J. W. P.'s" if the weather is favorable, and when that is tak- queries. The habitual use of tobacco to so great en off, the vigor of the plants is shown, even the an extent in civilized and uncivilized society is succeeding season, in the freshness and luxuri- one of the anomalies for which we, who never

He closes his remarks by saying to farmers that one of the foolish and needless indispensables of they need not wait for grass to lodge down, on life, and we have known individuals to sell bread rich spots, thus injuring the quality of the hay which they needed in order to obtain tobacco. and smothering the roots; they can mow it while That is, they preferred going short of bread rathall the grass is sweet and good, in the confident than be without tobacco. expectation that the soil will produce all it can, As the culture of this nuisance has become an and that what is not obtained in the first crop important branch of agriculture, and our paper will be found in subsequent ones.

Draining and Subsoiling.

Subsoiling is often practiced with most satisfactory results, and, in many instances, the good which it does seems to be of limited duration. benefit of the former operation can be secured. possible.

Natural History Survey of Maine---Report for 1862.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture is just from the press. We have heretofore referred to the report Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

phate of ammonia, were recommended, but more particularly and especially, irrigation, where it action of the Legislature to regulate the business, action of the Legislature to regulate the business, and the encouragement afforded from time to time by our State and National Governments for logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from time to the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from time to the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from time to the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from time by our State and National Governments for logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from time to the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from time to the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from time to the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious, and have replaced from time to the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious and have replaced from time to the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious and have replaced from time to the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical, far-reaching and ingenious and have replaced from time to the subjects upon which he has treated, are logical for the subjects upon We do not wish to trespass upon your patients time by our State and National Governments for too much in this matter, our object being simply to call your attention to it, and make such sugardate and a glossary of terms used therein, is followed gestions as may prompt some of you to experiment a little, with a view of ascertaining facts which would form reliable guides to us here in Maine, in reference to the great crop of our soil a scientific contribution to our meagre list of

ad ripe? We think it is.

We have been looking up authorities to supural history, capabilities, and agricultural advan-

A knowledge of these facts induced Mr. Peters one of the first works of our Legislature, when

Use of Tobacco-Query. where the seasonably begun, he was enabled to get his entire crop (150 tons) before any of it was over-ripe.

Now for facts in regard to the value of this early cut hay. All his stock, he says, have done much better on the green hay; the cows have given more milk; the young cattle, so far as they have been fed on it, have grown more rapidly. He fattened three yokes of large oxen, and one cow, all of which did full credit to the green hay. To the above facts, the editor of the Cultivator six of this manner of speech. We are apt to think favorably of what we like. I presume there are those who would justify the making and use of intoxicating drinks, by the same strain of argument. "Touch not, taste not, handle not" the unclean thing, is the only safe rule to be regarded in relation to rum and tobacco. I appeal to your science and experience as a medical man, if it be MESSES. EDITORS :- The first object that met To the above facts, the editor of the Cultivator science and experience as a medical man, if it be adds the following thoughts on the advantages of not so. I venture to ask directly, Do you ever

used it, cannot easily account. It has become

is a medium of agricultural communication, we can do no less than to let the friends of both sides talk-tobacco or no tobacco.-Eps.

Report on the Crops.

A bulletin received from the Department of The cause of this is imperfect drainage; hence, to Agriculture, presents a short abstract of the rereceive the full benefits of the former operation, turns made to the Department, of the amount and the latter should also be attended to. In sub- condition of the growing crops up to May 20th. soiling, the earth in the furrow is loosened to the It gives returns from twenty-two States and Terdepth of several inches, which gives an opportunity for the roots of plants to go down and for tain crop as compared with 1862, and also the the air and water to circulate through it. But it is easy to be seen that the good resulting from It includes winter and spring wheat, rye, corn, this operation depends in a great measure upon keeping the ground well drained; for if this is represented as being fully up to the average of not done, the soakings of heavy rains and fre- former years in quality and appearance, while quent floodings, will, in a few years render the subsoil almost as compact and hard as before, and bulletins are to be continued monthly, and forconsequently the operation produces no lasting warded to correspondents and the press; and we benefit. The remedy is in draining. Land hope farmers generally will readily respond to that has been subsoiled—unless it is so situat- the circulars they may receive for the purpose of ed that the natural drainage is very perfect and making the monthly statements full and reliable, thorough—should be underdrained, that the full and to represent as wide an extent of country as

Baron Liebig's New Work.

THE NATURAL LAWS OF HUSBANDRY. By Justus Von Agricultural Miscellany.

Liebig Falled by John W. By Justus Von Liebig. Edited by John Blyth, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 443 Broadway, 1863. 12 mo. pp. 387. It is now sixteen years since Baron Liebig pubof the Secretary on Dairy Husbandry, and will now glange at the contents of that portion of the and Physiology," and although many of his the-only profitable returns, but the keeping up of the Cutting Grass Early.

In our last, we made some remarks on the subject of cutting grass early, and as frequently during the season as its growth would warrant, premising, however, that the grass should receive some stimulus immediately after each cutting. Some of the artificial fertilizers, or rather prepared fertilizers, such as superphosphate of lime, or sulphate of ammonia, were recommended, but more particularly and especially, irrigation, where it the world his mature views on Husbandry, after would make it necessary to learn everything anew

Results of Practical Experience.

observation and experiment, is the knowledge of spend their half-hours after dinner in joiting down such items and forwarding them to us; remarking at the same time that the following from the has failed to produce the intended crop, and values the same time that the following from the

of disputed theories; every fact, which, if communicated, will add to the store of public knowledge; and if the manuscript needs any correction, we will do our best for it. Farming is by no we will do our best for it. Farming is by no means an exact science; very few of its principles are settled beyond argument, and scarcely any of its theories are admitted, or are without strenuous and intelligent opposition. As the conductor of this paper we have no net systems. of this paper we have no pet systems, projects or theories; we want to get at the truth, and we will welcome light and knowledge from every available source. What say, farmers of New England, will you lend us a hand and contribute

all in your power to the grand result?" Mowing Machines.

Some idea of the extent to which these machines are manufactured and used in our country, may be inferred from the fact that four manufacturers

eggs a day. Vassalboro', June 17, 1863.

For the Maine Farmer. Where are the Birds?

MESSES. EDITORS :- Unless I am much mistaken

The Clover Plant.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1863.

The importance of the clover plant in all sysceived the profoundest attention of scientific and thoughtful men, in our own and other countries. In the present work he may be said to have given the present work he was a present work h

furnishes food for thought and discussion. His instructions on the system of farm-yard manurclayey loam. On such a soil, in a proper state ing, on the sewage of cities, on irrigation, on Japanese husbandry, &c., will be read with internative abode; nothing is required beyond the up again, sufficient for only another autumn cutting of the rowen or aftermath.

We are aware that there is a prejudice in the
minds of most farmers against putting the scythe
into grass until it has blossomed. This is founded
on the theory, which is probably correct, that
the plant is at this time in its most vigorous conthe plant is at this time in its most vigorous conthe plant is at this time in its most vigorous conting of the rowen or aftermath.

The publishers have given the work a good if favored by a season of sufficient in lime, and also overcharged with acids, as shown by the
growth of sorrel and dock, which are apt to overin producing it, simultaneously with the English and also overcharged with acids, as shown by the growth of sorrel and dock, which are apt to overgrow the clover; but ashes or manure will so stimulate the clover that it will finally succeed. The actual results of practical knowledge obtained from men who have gained it by a life of clover, on very tained from men who have gained it by a life of clover, on very large that the same and gypsum is much the best top-dressing for clover, on very tained from men who have gained it by a life of clover is best top-dressing its growth.

Clover is best sown with some other crop, because it rarely yields much the first year, and in most value. In practical farming it is especially so; and we need such facts, statements, notes of experiments, and records of successes or losses, and records of successes o from the best farmers, to render our journal one of permanent value and interest. Although it is now a busy season, yet we invite our readers to spend their half-hours after dinner in jotting down spring wheat, next with barley, and lastly with

Massachusetts Plowman, is fully endorsed by us: rious causes operate to hinder its vegetation or to "We recently heard an intelligent farmer remark that he would like to have more practical vegetation is the deep covering, or no covering results stated in the agricultural newspapers; given the seed. Sown on spring grain, and harmore of the real experience of New England husbandmen; and he had the justice and good sense too deep to be able to grow. Or, if sown on the to corroborate our statements and position. The editor of the Boston Cultivator in the issue of that paper of 30th of last May, has an article on this subject, and comes out an advocate of early cutting, and for proof of the value of hay thus cutting, and for proof of the value of hay thus conf. Cites facts gathered by H. H. Peters, Esq., of Southborough, Mass. In 1861, Mr. P. visited the exhibition of the Franklin County Agriculharrow.

Another cause of failure, and one from which

we have suffered more than any other, is the or plaster, usually proves such a stimulant. A light top-dressing of fine manure harrowed in with the spring grain, is equally beneficial, and if the soil is not very fertile, should be given, in

addition to the dressing of plaster and ashes.

On land run down to a very low state of fertility, some such treatment is absolutely necessary; but once secure your clover crop and you may redeem the land.—H. in N. E. Farmer.

Some farmers, while they manifest a commendin Auburn, N. Y., will this year make and send out six thousand machines. This statement is made by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, who says: "Allowing each machine to ocman, who says: "This practice recupy twenty feet in length, when a span of horses are attached to it, and there would be a line of the first place, it abridges, to a certain extent, machines over twenty-two miles long, all ready to perform the labor of five to ten laborers each per day. A few moments figuring will show one how large a field they would all cut down in a day." From this we see to what a great extent these machines are used, and how by their use, and the employment of other labor-saving implements, we are enabled to work our farms now with ments, we are enabled to work our farms now with about one-third our former manual force, and at a greatly reduced annual cost.

perfect its seeds, and to disseminate them in their mature and perfected development, broadcast over the soil, will entail a task-work which it will require much painful labor to perform. The seeds of most worthless vegetation, are peculiar-The Duck that Lays two Eggs a Day.

No doubt many of the readers of the Farmer

No doubt many of the readers of the Farmer

will remember the readers of the Farmer No doubt many of the readers of the Farmer will remember the account given about two months ago, of a duck owned by James Partridge of Bristol, which laid last season, two eggs each day for, as near as I can remember, something like eighty days in succession. To some of them this might have had something of the appearance of a goose story. Before the account appeared in the Farmer, I had heard something of it, which I could hardly credit, though it came through what appeared to be a reliable source. The owner of the duck being an old acquaintance of mine, in whom I could place the utmost confidence, I wrote to him to know if the account which I had heard was correct, asking him if it was to name a price for which he would sell her; If your farm is bordered with foul margine

was to name a price for which he would sell her; to which he replies, that the duck is now two years old, is laying two eggs each day again this summer; that he is unwilling to set a price upon her. As the next best, I have sent for some of the form of stumps, stones, &c., break the land her eggs, but if I succeed in raising a brood from thoroughly, up to the very fence; harrow well, them, I presume I cannot know until another season whether they will lay one, two or three eral assistance of the hoe. Turnips answer well as a cleansing crop on wide and narrow margins; so also do potatoes and a variety of other weeded crops. Grain, in drills, will likewise answer well for a cleansing crop. When stumps of a large size are permitted to remain in cultivated fields, there is generally a portion of soil around them that remains untilled, and which in consequence,

Messes. Editors:—Unless I am much mistaken we have not nearly so great a number of birds among us the present summer as usual. It seems to me that the robin, sparrow, bluebird, kingbird and many other varieties have failed to send along more than an advance guard, while some kinds are not represented at all.

So far as I have observed, the barn swallow is far less numerous than common; and in some places where the cave swallow has been counted by hundreds, for the last dozen years, its haunts are entirely vacant. I know of chimneys, where one or two broods of swallows have been reared yearly for a long time, which have not heard the twitter of their accustomed inmates this summer. Is this the case with the birds generally? If so, what has become of them? Respectfully yours,

China, June 13th, 1863.

Note. Will our correspondents in other sections of the State inform us in regard to the subject introduced in the above inquiry?—Eds.

Here is generally a portion of soil around them that remains untilled, and which in consequence, becomes foul, occupied with bushes and every kind of spurious vegetation which can result disastrously to the cultivated products which they satisfy and rob of their appropriate food. It is always a mark of a poor farmer to see lands thus occupied by that which does not contribute to the productiveness or pecuniary income of the

Manuring with Green Leaves.

Manuring with Green Leaves.

The practice of burying the weeds and other refuse of the garden in the trench while digging, is probably as old as the science of horticulture itself; but it is one which requires to be occasionally adverted to, were it only for the purpose of showing its utility. At the season of the year, when the hoeing and weeding processes are going ferward, the subject is worthy of a short notice. There are few gardeners either professional or amateur, who do not know the value of leaf-mould for the purpose of striking and raising the finer kinds of plants; but it seems questionable whether as much attention is paid to what may be called vegetable mould as the subject demands. All soils contain vegetable matter in a greater or less degree, and there are some soils, such as those of America, which are almost wholly composed of it.

The very interesting review of the life and doings of the "Father of his Country," in Appleton's New American Cyclopacia, from the pen of Edward Everett, gives the following account of the minute supervision which Washington constantly maintained over the management of his plantation:

The cetate of Mount Vernon, as it was in the later years of his life, consisted of about 8000 acres. One-half of this was in wood or uncultivated lawns, but about 4000 acres were in tillage, and managed directly by Washington imself. The cultivated lands lay in five farms, each with its appropriate set of laborers, directed by an overseer, the whole, during his long absences from home, under a general superintendent.

The vegetable matter, indeed, which is containded in the soil of the behaves the soil of the soil of the behaves the soil of th

nutely, it may be stated in a general way that the value of green leaves as a manure is scarcely sufficiently recognized, especially in cottage gardening. In the spring of the year, when the gardens are cropped, it is no uncommon thing to see a bush of greens or winter cabbage cut up, carefully collected, and frequently removed to a considerable distance, merely to be out of the way. This, of course, was simply the result of not knowing better. Had the same matter been in the form of a cart-load of manure, its value insurrection in western Pennsylvania in 1774, his not knowing better. Had the same matter been in the form of a cart-load of manure, its value would have been better understood although it might not have been so well adapted to the peculiar circumstances. Manuring with green leaves has been systematically practiced in many places with success. A gardener who has practiced it for years, says that he is never at a loss for manure as long as the greens and other large-leafed vegetables last. Indeed, on account of its forcing qualities, he rather prefers it to common manure; and, in support of his theory, he showed us a plot, a part of which had been planted with common green. The difference in appearance the common green. The difference in appearance was certainly in favor of the portion planted with green leaves. They were further advanced, although planted at the same time as the others, had a fresher look, and seemed altogether in a more satisfactory state. The same authority

what troublesome plant to cottagers, may be put to the same profitable use, and, indeed, almost every other garden weed.—Scottish Farmer. Domestication of Wild Flowers.

In answer to Mrs. L. A. Reese, of The Taylette, Ind., in reference to the domestication of wild dowers, would state that very many of them admit of cultivation, and are frequently much improved. We often see plants and shrubs exposed to reale at our greenhouses and nurseries, at high prices, which are growing plentifully in some neighboring wood or field. I have transferred to my garden two varieties of Lobeliacea, the Syl. philitica and Cardinalis, both of which flourish luxuriantly, and the latter much increased in issice, and possessing one of the most beautiful colors in the floral kingdom. They readily change their habits from a low and wet situation to a dry or loamy soil. Three or four varieties of Spirea, the Goat's Beard, S. aruncus and Prunitival loading spathe in early spring, is, to many to who have not seen it, quite a curiosity. Two varieties of Campanula, very common in the meadows of Northern Ohio, and the Aplectrum, or Adam and Eve, I have also brought in. Most of their following so closely after the reign of smow, along with the Bloodroots or Sanguinaria, both of which are much improved. The Hepatica, or Liverworts, are especially desirable, from the fact on which are finely personified by Mr. Biglow as Spring's Pickets' while in the same class are the Crocus and Anemone. The Convallaria or Seal family, several varieties Aristolochia, or Wake Robins, and the Chelone, or Snake's Head, I have introduced.

The Arietinum, or Ladies' Slipper, or Moccasin nd., in reference to the domestication of wild

Wake Robins, and the Chelone, or Snake's Head, I have introduced.

The Arietinun, or Ladies' Slipper, or Moccasin flower, is very fine and desirable, and abounds along the margins of some of our swamps. The Phlox, Clematis, and Cranesbill, two or three varieties of the latter and two species of Dielytra, I have growing. The Aquilegia, or Wild Columbine, and Meadew Lily, both do well. We have succeeded in removing successfully nearly all the successful the successful that the successful the public with the result."

Rutabaga, or Swedish Turnip.

During the first week in the Sixth month, 1862, I plowed one and three-fourths acres of sod, ten I have growing. The Aquilegia, or Wild Columbine, and Meadew Lily, both do well. We have succeeded in removing successfully nearly all the wild plants in our vicinity that are desirable, by observing the proper time, and leaving a sufficient observing the proper time, and leaving a sufficient the color of the color

tioned in our columns as a breeder of Cotswold and other sheep. The talk turned upon the subject of seeding for pasture. He is a strong advocate of seeding for pasture. He is a strong advocate of seeding with rye, and gave the following as, in his experience, the best method.

Plow in any of the summer months, mix Timothy and clover, half and half, ten quarts to the acre; rye one and one-half bushels; harrow all in well and roll with heavy roller.

In a few weeks the rye will completely cover the ground, affording the best of summer and fall feed for either sheep or cattle. The soil has been made so compact with the roller that the tramping of the stock does no injury to the Timothy or clover roots. The rye, if properly fed down, does not seed, and will live for about three years. The grass and clover continually thriving form a first properly prepared and manured, and good seed used.—James Thornton in termination. Telegraph.

The grass and clover continually thriving form a good sod, even in sandy soil, making of itself a

M. Milton has communicated to the French Academy of Sciences, the result of some interesting investigations of his, concerning the ligneous matter of wheat, whence it would appear that bran is a very nutritious substance. Though bran doubtless contains from five to six per cent. more ligneous substance than flour, it presents more nitrogeneous matter, twice as much fatty matter, and moreover, two distinct aromatic principles, one of which possesses the fragrance of honey; and these are both wanting in flour.

M. Milton therefore thinks, that bran and meal ought to be ground over again and mixed with the pure flour, and he has found, by repeated experiments, that this mixture yields a superior kind of bread.

Horses that consume a fair allowance of bran usually enjoy better health than those deprived of it.

Washington's Farm Management.

America, which are almost wholly composed of it.

The vegetable matter, indeed, which is contained in the soil of the backwoods of America has naturally enough been regarded as the cause of its fertility. "Indeed," says Liebig, "this peculiar substance appears to play such an important part in the phenomena of vegetation that vegetable yhysiologists have been induced to ascribe the fertility of every soil to its presence. It is believed by many to be the principal nutriment of plants, and is supposed to be extracted by them from the soil in which they grow. It is a product of the putrefaction and decay of vegetable matter." Without discussing the matter very minutely, it may be stated in a general way that the value of green leaves as a manure is scarcely

states that the ultimate yield is quite as good as that raised by any other means. Nettles, a somewhat troublesome plant to cottagers, may be put to the same profitable use, and, indeed, almost the same profitable. Professor J. P. Kirt-One of the most destructive insects of which has ceased to be profitable. Professor J. P. Kirtland, of the Medical College at Cleveland, proposes to exterminate the insect by doctoring it.

Here is the close of the communication on the

In answer to Mrs. L. A. Reese, of La Fayette, ad., in reference to the domestication of wild owers, would state that very many of them adoccasion to destroy the life of delicate and beautiful

wild plants in our vicinity that are desirable, by observing the proper time, and leaving a sufficiency of earth attached to the roots. Far too little attention is paid to the wild flora of the country, and the beauties of our gardens would be much enhanced if more of them were removed to the borders.—Chas. A. Perdue in Rural New Yorker.

The ridges were rolled and seed drilled in—one to the acre, on the 17th and 18th of the country and to the acre, on the 17th and 18th of the country and to the acre, on the 17th and 18th of the country and not-

Seeding with Rye in Summer.

We were recently, in conversation with P. G. Bauder, Esq., of Winnebago Co., frequently mentioned in our columns as a breeder of Cotswold and other sheep. The talk turned upon the subject of seeding for pasture. He is a strong advoject of seeding with rye, and gave the following the row. About the 15th of Eleventh month.

in Germantown Telegraph.

The grass and clover continuous, good sod, even in sandy soil, making of itself a complete pasture by this time.

His success in this way has always been good. He has never lost a seeding from drouth, which he considers the great cause of failure in seeding with oats or other crops in spring, or even with fall grains, that are removed at harvest time, exposing the tender grass plants to the scorching sun of summer. From the experience of Mr. B. and others mentioned by him, we can confidently recommend this method of seeding to all our Northern farmers. Especially must it prove valuable when, from any cause, there is a necessity for a sudden increase of pasture. A few weeks serve to furnish sufficient and reliable feed.—Prairie Farmer.

Nutritive Properties of Bran.

Management of Pastures.

Management of Pastures.

Ata late meeting of the Wapping (Mass.)
Farmers' Club, the neglect of home pastures was the subject of discussion. One thought no branch of farming was neglected so much as pasturing, and no part of the farm would produce a greater profit. Farmers began to realize the importance of this, and great improvements had been made within a few years. He knew of a pasture which ten years ago, was walued at \$10 per acre, but by cutting the brush, and sowing plaster and askes, it is now valued at \$40 per acre. Another pasture has been greatly improved by the application of ten bushels of askes, eight bushels hen manure, and seven hundred pounds of plaster, thoroughly mixed, and sowed in May, on fourteen acres, and the pasture would keep twice the numacre, and

Scientific.

NO. 28.

The Character of Good Lime Mortar.

I. Its Constituents. These, it is well known, are sand and lime. A word should be said upon

each.
1st. Sand, as generally found, is silex—in other words, finely broken flint stone. It is found in beds, where it has been deposited by natural causes. Silex is one of the hardest and most indestructible of minerals. The sand of some beds appears under the microscope, very smooth, as though the particles had been recently rolled about in water. In other beds it is rough and angular. This last is the best for mortar, and is called sharp sand. The cleaner sand is the better since clear made mixed with it makes it to ter, since clay or muck mixed with it unfits it to combine closely with lime. Its sharpness moreover enables it to adhere to the lime more firmly. 2d. Lime. Solid limestone rock makes a very durable material for building. But if we use blocks of it, or of rough stone or brick, we need something to cement the separate pieces together, so as to give firmness and beauty to the work. For this purpose we use lime and sand mortar more commonly than anything else. Pulverized limestone would not do this. We therefore burn the lime; this drives off the carbonic acid, which had before constituted the particles of lime into a solid rock. Adding water to freshly burnt lime, in the proportion of about one part of wa-ter to three of lime, slakes it, so that it falls into a fine powder, called hydrate of lime. This hydrate of lime very readily absorbs carbonic acid, and returns to a condition resembling pulverized limestone, when it is entirely unfit for mortar. Lime should therefore be used soon after being

slaked.
II. The Preparation of Mortar. lst. Sharp, clean sand and fresh burnt lime being at hand, the first question is the proportion of each.

of each.

2d. The principle here involved is that no more lime should be used than is just sufficient to coment the single particles of sand into a solid mass. Mortar which is thus proportioned will grow hard quicker, and cause brick or stone work to stand firmer than that which has a larger proportion of

lime.

3d. The reason is obvious. Mortar (beyond its mero drying in the air) hardens by the re-absorption of carbonic acid into the solid mass, where it gradually reaches each particle of lime, converting it into limestone. Well made mortar, properly hardened by time, thus becomes a sort of silicated limestone. The mortar as it dries rapidly becomes to reason to the artest that it was idly, becomes porous to the extent that it was once filled with water. The gradual absorption of carbonic acid by the lime, fills up these pores, constituting the whole into a sort of stone, as already observed. A native of Prussia once informed me that some old fortress, built by the old knights of St. John, at the city of Thorn, present this singular spectacle. The bricks of which they are built have gradually disintegrated, especially at the corners, leaving the mortar like a honey-comb of rock, and so firm that persons are able to climb up by the insertion of the fingers and toes in the interstices once

the bricks. Poor mortar, as the masons sometimes call it. thus makes the firmest work, if the whole b

done with care.

4th. Of the mixing of mortar, but a word need to be said. If the foregoing principles are correct, the mixing should be very thorough. It should be worked over and over again with the seal practice of hoe, crin or mortar mill, so that each particle of sand may be brought into contact with its necessary surrounding of lime.

May it not be inferred also that no more mor-

tar should be put between well faced stone and brick than is just sufficient to make them adhere, since a small portion will more readily harden by the absorption of carbonic acid than a large one.

Where lime is cheap, and there is no great
need of firmness and durability in the structure which is being erected, lime may be used more freely, the mortar made more hastily, and the sand be less select than above directed. A large proportion of lime constitutes a mortar that is

manner.

The record of falling buildings shows, alas! that too many have been built under the spur of cheapness and haste, with the risk of the durability of the structure and the life of its occupants .- C. E. GOODRICH in Country Gentleman.

dily used, even when made in a very hasty

The method of submarine blasting for a long time in use in this country, and which, among other objects, was applied to the removal of the dangerous rocks from Hell Gate, New York harbor, is also extensively employed by European engineers. The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of October 29, says:

"Among the works going forward for the im-provement of the ports of France, the new pier in progress of construction at Havre is one of the most remarkable. Engineers are now employed in removing the foundations of the tower of Francis I., and they take advantage of the high tides to spring the mines, then covered with a great volume of water. They profit by the low water to remove the rubbish. A new system has water to remove the rubbish. A new system has been introduced for the explosion of submarine mines. Engineers no longer have cavities in the rocks to contain the powder; they merely place a large glass bottle enclosed in a basket at the bottom of the sea where they mean to act, and this bottle is filled with gunpowder in proportion to the effect to be produced. The pressure of a column of water of some feet is sufficient to compress the gas so powerfully not be cause great ray. press the gas so powerfully as to cause great rav-ages on the soil on which the basket is placed, even were it of the hardest granite. The gun-powder is ignited by electricity by means of two powder is ignited by electricity by means of two wires, which communicate the fire to the gunpowder in the bottle. On Thursday morning last one of these submarine mines were sprung by the engineers of the roads and bridges, in presence of a multitude of spectators. The charge of gunpowder in the bottle was thirty pounds. When the explosion took place the water rose and formed an artificial waterspout, which fell on the surface of the water after prowhich fell on the surface of the water after pro ducing a considerable undulation. The shock re-sembled an earthquake, and was felt even in the town. The spectators assembled on the break-water felt it tremble under them as if it had been

shaken by a submarine convulsion. Tanning Nets, Sails, Tents and Cordage.

The cloth of awnings, sails, tents, also nets and cordage, may be prepared in a simple man-ner to endure for a greater length of time than is usual with such articles. Take about one hunis usual with such articles. Take about one hundred pounds of oak or hemlock bark, and boil it in ninety gallons of water, until the quantity is reduced to seventy gallons; then take out the bark and steep the cloth, sails or cordage in the clear liquor for about twelve hours; then take it out and dry it thoroughly in the atmosphere or in a warm apartment. The cloth should be entirely covered with the tan liquor, and should lie loose in it, so as not to press the folds too closely together. By boiling the cloth or cordage in the tan liquor it will be ready in a shorter period. Sail and awning cloth so prepared will resist the action of damp for years in situations where unprepared cloth will decay in a few months.—

Scientific American.

Hardening Cast Iron.

Mr. Ganz, of Ofen, Hungary, covers the inside Mr. Ganz, of Olen, Hungary, overs the inside of the molds, which, in this case, must be of iron, with a thin coat of paste made of finely powder-ed metalic (regulus) antimony and alcohol, and dried at two hundred and twelve degrees Fah-renheit. The castings thus become covered with an extremely hard alloy of antimony and iron.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

\$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid within These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwi we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Mr. V. Darling, Agent for the Maine Farmer, will upon subscribers in Penobscot County during the months of July and August.

A New Source of Commerce Opening An enterprising and commercial people, like ours will always feel an interest in the opening of new sources of trade and commerce, though i may present only prospective of advantage for the future. This opening is slowly but gradually developing itself in that hitherto comparatively "sealed book" known as the Continent of Africa. This quarter of the globe has been, for centuries and centuries, known only around its edges, and very imperfectly known at that. The mouths of several large rivers have also been known, but their sources, and the country through which they come to the ocean, have been, until a comparatively recent period, unexplored, and

consequently little definite or certain, seen or

heard, in regard to them.

There are many reasons why this should be the case. One great reason, has been the very unchristian character and conduct of those self-styled christians who have visited the African coast for the ostensible purposes of trade, but the real purpose of stealing the inhabitants, or purchasing prisoners of war for slaves. In other words, the slaver has given a character to the white man, which the natives of Africa, with all their ignorance and barbarity detest and fear. Hence all approaches by them into the interior have been looked upon by the natives with distrust and fear, and to be checked in the beginning by the destruction of the person or expedition attempting it. Hence, also, many a white traveller, though actuated by the purest motives, or best intentions has fallen a sacrifice to the fears of those he would have benefitted, and many a martyr has laid down his life and become a sacrifice to the feeling of hatred inspired by villainies practiced upon them by the unprincipled slavetraders on the coast. Slowly has this feeling been giving way before the spread of more humane and philanthropic action of those who have, within the past twenty years, visited them; and in proportion to the spread of this feeling, and the confidence in the honor and rectitude of those who come among them, have the avenues to the interior of the continent been opened, and discoveries are vearly made which astonish every one. The last great and important discovery of the sources of the Nile, by Messrs. Speke and Grant is only one of the results of the spread of the feelings above named, and a proof of the value of inspiring those people with a faith that there can be such a thing as honor and truth and brotherly love in a white man. The Nile, which has for so many centuries been a mystery and a problem to geographers, has now been threaded from its first starting among the rills of the interior mountains to its into the Mediteranean. Formerly he who attempted to visit the interior of Africa never came back. Now we have travelers returning every year, bringing with them rich specimens of the products of the country, and all telling the same story of the natural riches and resources of a hitherto unknown region of the earth-a region promising an inexhaustible source of profit and usefulness to the future merchants of the other portions of the world. The works published by Livingston and other explorers are full of these

the statements of their predecessors. In April last, a meeting of the American Geo graphical Society was held at Clinton Hall, New York, which meeting was addressed by Rev. Albert Bushnell, who has been a missionary resident of some of the equatorial sections of Africa for the last twenty years, and had good opportunities for observation in regard to the resources of the country. It is reported that he gave a graphic sketch of the rivers, lakes, mountains, climate, resources and general characteristics of the country, and of the character of the natives. This region extended but about one hundred and fifty miles inland, and but about four hundred miles north and south of the equator. The principal rivers were the Gaboon, the Congo and the Niger. North of the equator the seasons are two, the wet and dry. During the wet seasons, the showers are so copious that the rain flows almost literally in streams. The hottest season is in December and January; and the extreme range of the thermometer from 70 to 98 degrees.

accounts, and every subsequent one corroborates

Mr. B. says the elevated interior has not yet been explored by foreigners, and he thinks it will prove very healthy. He says the forests of the high regions, away from the rivers, are extensively luxuriant and beautiful. The usual agricultural products, and among them, cotton, can be produced in abundance, but the natives prefer trade to work. Mr. Bushnell gave a touching description of the blighting effects of the slave trade in that region. The bones and sinews, and bodies and souls of men, women and children had been almost the only export, and tribe after tribe had been swallowed up in it. The vessels, we are sorry to say, engaged in it were mostly American, and there were eighteen American slave agencies on the Congo river. Is it any wonder there should be a dread among the natives to have the white man come into the interior, when the most they have seen, or known of him is in the slave factories on the coast?

But this trade is diminishing of late, and giving way to that of a better kind. Large quantities of palm oil are beginning to be exported, and an unlimited quantity could be procured for sale. Ivory, also was increasing in sale, and although large numbers of elephants were yearly slaughtered for the ivory, there was no fear of their being exhausted. And here we would suggest, and it may be of service to somebody, that there are other parts of the elephant, besides the tusks, that might be made valuable for export. Its bones would make a big pile of superphosphate of lime for agricultural purposes, if for nothing else. and we can see in the future, many other articles of export which will afford rich returns to some enterprising Yankee who shall embark in the speculation. As Mr. Bushnell says,-when the slave trade shall be entirely suppressed under the benign and stimulating influences of true christianity, and civilization develope the present resources of the country, they will be found to be immensely valuable, and that people who endeavor most zealously to foster and bring this about, will reap a corresponding benefit every way.

We call the attention of everybody interested in the subject to the notice in our advertising columns of the changes in the postal laws, to take effect on the 1st of July next.

The crops and grass are suffering severely for want of moisture. A good warm rain is much

THE MAINE FARMER:

The excitement which pervaded the public gallant officer, who was killed in the action at mind last week in view of the sudden and auda- Port Hudson on the 27th of May, were brought to cious raid of rebel troops into Pennsylvania and his native city of Hallowell for interrment on Maryland, has in a measure subsided. The rebel Wednesday last. The funeral took place on Friforces having succeeded in reaching a point a few day afternoon, the remains being conveyed from miles north of Chambersburg, and robbing the the residence of his father, Hon. John Hubbard,

The War News of the Week.

may prove the decisive conflict of the war.

The only collisions which have thus far occur

added to its already established reputation for

daring and efficiency; but has to lament the

with one of our Maine batteries, was engaged,

While the two principal opposing armies of

pattle-ground of the rebellion, we have intima-

tions that Gen. Keyes on the York river, and Gen.

Corcoran at Suffolk, are making simultaneous

movements in the direction of Richmond. The

Peninsula may put it in our possession. Already

Gen. Wise has retreated from the Chickahominy

and Gen. Keyes is reported to be within seven-

affairs at Vicksburg up to the 16th inst. Every-

tained of any attack from Johnston, whose forces

The capture and destruction of our merchant

running in of cargoes of valuable and indispensa-

ble supplies for the rebels. The large rebel

steamer Calypso was captured off Wilmington, N.

C., on the 11th inst., and brought into New

utes. The rebel vessel steamed out of the harbor

PORT ROYAL ITEMS. Rev. S. F. Strout, Chap-

formerly on the route between here and Portland

North Carolina. The arrival of the 54th Massa-

highly complimented. It is in camp at Beaufort.

ly quiet. There seems to be no fixed value for

the article, and while buyers are offering from 50

pectation of obtaining from 90 cts. to \$1. The

prices of wool depend on so many contingencies

connected with the war, that we are not prepared

or hold on. We may say, however, that the

temporary lull among buyers at this season of the

will command a medium figure, say about 75 cts.

Colonel Plaisted is the commander, and officers

and men are all of the genuine Pine Tree State

stamp, resolute, hardy and patriotic. Captain F.

DEATHS IN THE 21ST MAINE. Among the deaths not before reported, in this regiment are the fol-

by sickness, during a long period of service. any other source.

Charleston is now said to be perfect.

summary manner.

revious raid re-captured.

neighboring farmers of their horses and other live to the Unitarian Church, where appropriate serstock, doing very little other damage to persons vices, conducted by Rev. Mr. Stebbins, of Portor property, have deemed it prudent to fall back land, were performed. In the procession to the to a safer position. From the conflicting and ungrave, besides a general attendance of the friends certain information received, it appears that ad- and neighbors of the deceased, were Gov. Coburn vanced detachments of the enemy now occupy and staff, and other officers of the State Governnearly the entire line of the Potomac river from ment, and many military officers from this city

Hancock to Harper's Ferry. The main portion of and Portland. the force engaged in the raid are said to be at Lieut. Snow of the 1st Maine Battery, in whose Hagerstown, Md., a few miles north of the river, charge the remains were brought home, informs while scouting movements have been made as far the editor of the Hallowell Gazette that Capt. east as South Mountain and Frederick. The Hubbard was killed while leading a charge—the main army of Lee, supposed to be some eighty 75th New York and 8th Vermont regimentsthousand strong, is probably lying on the eastern against a rebel battery, on the morning of the side of the Blue Ridge, watching the opportunity 27th, at about 9 o'clock. When near the batteto make a descent upon the rear of Washington, ry, and in the act of waving his sword, cheering or by drawing away and dividing Gen. Hooker's on his men, a rebel bullet from a sharpshooter forces, to cut in between his detached columns penetrated his brain, and he fell, expiring inand destroy them in detail. The invasion of the stantly. The battery was successfully taken and northern border States was no doubt counted on held. His body was immediately carried to the to divert a portion of Hooker's troops for their rear, and as soon as possible forwarded to New

defence, and thus make his defeat more easy and Orleans, and from thence home. certain. In these calculations Lee has signally failed. Gen. Hooker has wisely left the work of from Port Hudson after the attack by Gen. defending Pennsylvania and Maryland to the pat- Banks' forces, refers to the death of Capt. Hubciotic people and authorities of those States, and bard as follows:

by keeping his army compact and undivided, has been able thus far to thwart every movement of his wily adversary. All the advantages of the occupancy of the interior lines of a circle now when I rode up. He was delighted to see me. belong to the Union General. He has the choice of ground, and can advance or retire at pleasure. of ground, and can advance or retire at pleasure. of ground, and can advance or retire at pleasure, giving or declining battle whenever and wherever he chooses to do so. These two great armies are now confronting each other, and it cannot be many days before a battle will be fought which many days before a battle will be fought which saw him standing in the moonlight watching me. He waved his hand to me, and that was the last I ever saw him alive. The next night, after the red have been between detached portions of the enemy's cavalry and our own. A brilliant and successful skirmish occurred on Wednesday last, not be in Port Hudson.) He fell in the front of near Aldie Gap in the Bull Run mountains, be-tween some of our cavalry regiments and Fitz colors of a regiment who had lost theirs. The Hugh Lee's forces, the details of which will be colors were retaken, but one of the handso Hugh Lee's forces, the details of which will be bravest and best gentleman out of our army died found in our war record. The Maine Cavalry for them. Truly, he 'died for the flag.'"

A TROPHY OF THE WAR. In the recent succe ful cavalry action on the Rappahannock, the loss of its brave commander, Col. Douty. On the Maine cavalry under the lamented Col. Douty, Friday following another cavalry fight occurred distinguished itself by a gallant charge upon the near Middleburg, in which the same regiment, enemy, the capture of nearly one hundred prisoners, together with a battle flag of a rebel brigand suffered severely. The enemy were again ade, and two pieces of artillery. The flag was defeated and driven from their position with great captured by Corporal Ansel Drew. It is four feet square, of coarse, red bunting bordered with canvas. Thirteen stars are on the flag, on Virginia are thus manœuvering upon the original a blue ground, in the shape of an X, bordered with white silk. It bears evidence of having seen hard service. The following is a copy of a letter from Colonel Douty to Adjutant General Hodsdon, accompanying the trophy, probably on rebel capital has been, probably, stripped of of the latest acts of his life previous to the fatal nearly all the forces usually kept for its defences but brilliant encounter at Aldie, in which he lost to reinforce Lee, and it is thought not improbable that a bold advance on our part from the

HEADQUARTERS 1st Me. Cavalry, John L. Hodsbon, Adj. Gen. of Maine:

and Gen. Keyes is reported to be within seventeen miles of Richmond. The co-operation of our gunboats on the York and James rivers will contribute material to the success of the movement. The speedy capture of Richmond is there.

ment. The speedy capture of Richmond is therefore by no means an improbable event.

We have official accounts of the progress of force of their commands, the enemy in two heavy columns struck their advance and threw them ed with vigor. It is impossible for the rebel garri- withdraw their commands, and with the 1st son to hold out much longer. No fears are enter- Maine, Col. Douty, swept to the right and charged the rebels in the flank. They outnumbered are reported to be gradually increasing in num-sabre blows of the men of Maine who rode through bers, but destitute of transportation and artillery.

We have had no intelligence from Port Hudson two guns, a battle flag and many prisoners."

When we received the order to charge, the en-

for several days. At the last accounts Gen. for several days. At the last accounts Gen.

Banks was prosecuting the siege with every prospect of speedy success. Both wings of his army sides of a large house with extensive shrubbery. Banks was prosecuting the siege with every prosare resting on the river above and below Port occupied during a part of the day as the head Hudson, under cover of the gunboats of Admiral Farragut's squadron.

In Gen. Burnside's department we have accounts of a successful cavalry fight near Maysville, Kentucky. Many rabels were accounted to the right. Both columns desired and one round the right. charged a full half mile farther, scattering the whole force opposed to them in every direction. over one hundred prisoners taken, and a large

quantity of plunder obtained by the rebels in a We captured nearly one hundred prisoners two guns and the Battle Flag of Hampton's Brig ade of Cavalry, which was brought off the field ships upon the high seas by rebel pirate vessels

Both officers and men behaved with the utmos are constantly being reported, while on the other hand we have the gratifying information of the constantly being reported, while on the other hand we have the gratifying information of the ping every other. Our entire loss in killed wounded and missing will not exceed thirty.

I am, General, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

C. S. Douty, Col. 1st Me. Cavalry. York. Two rebel steamers attempting to run eral Orders state that every soldier who hereafter the blockade at Charleston, one on the night of enlists either in the regular army or the volunthe 5th and the other on the 10th inst., were sev- teers for three years or during the war, may reerally sunk or set fire to. The blockade of ceive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering in of his company into the service of From rebel sources we learn that the formida- the United States, or upon his joining a regiment ble iron-clad Confederate steamer Atlanta was already in the field.

captured off Savannah on the 16th inst. by two | Twenty-five dollars of the \$100 bounty will Federal iron-clads, after an action of thirty min- hereafter be paid to accepted recruits as follows: "To recruits for volunteer organizations in the field, when the recruits are inspected and mus-tered into the service, and to those of new organof Savannah for the purpose of attacking our blockading fleet, but was squelched in a very izations, when their companies are organized muster-in-rolls, made out, and the mustering officers' certificate given thereto. Volunteer soldiers, who, after the expiration of their two years' term, lain of the 9th Maine, now at Port Royal, sends re-enter the service for three years or during the us a copy of the "New South" of 6th inst. From war, receive the same bounties, advance pay, and it we learn that the U. S. transport T. F. Secor—
premiums, and are paid in the same manner a enlisted men from civil life."

was burned on 30th ult., and proved a total loss. DEATH OF COL. DOUTY. The death of Col The telegraphic cable was successfully laid on the 3d inst., across Callibogue Sound and Tybee the brilliant cavalry skirmish at Aldie, Virginia. Roads, connecting Fort Pulaski and Hilton Head, The Bangor Whig says :

so that the line is in complete working order from | Colonel Douty was an excellent and brave off Port Royal to the former place. Lines are also cer—one of the best in the service—and had the to be established in Gen. Foster's Department in fullest esteem and confidence of his men. He was to be established in Gen. Foster's Department in a resident of Dover in Piscataquis County, highly North Carolina. The arrival of the 54th Massa-chusetts Regiment—colored—is noticed, and the in the 1st Cavalry on the 7th of November 1861, and was promoted to Lieut. Colonel, April 14, 1862—and subsequently became Colonel. His loss will be deeply felt in the service, as well as by his relatives and friends and the community appearance and soldierly bearing of the regiment Wool. The wool market hereabouts is decided-

to 60 cts., farmers are holding back, with the ex- deaths at Port Royal the following are reported : Private John Code, Co. C, 9th Regiment, June 5, consumption; John D. Elder, Co, I, 9th Regient. June 5 disease of heart.

to advise farmers to either dispose of their clip of the Potomac: The following deaths are reported in the Army H. W. Lebroke, 6th; S. Shorey, 1st cavalry; year is not unusual, and the prospect is that it R. W. Lurchins, 6th; A. J. Whittier, 6th R. W. Lurchins, 6th; J. L. Haskell, 7th.

the friends of an officer of the 9th Maine, con-THE 11TH MAINE. This regiment at last ac- taining the information that the regiment was counts was at Fernandina, Fla. It numbers about under orders to join the Army of the Potomac. 550 men, having been thus reduced in battle and We hear no confirmation of the statement from

Maine Regiment, has been appointed to the com-W. Sabine of Bangor is now Provost Marshal at mand of one of the battalions of the Invalid Corps, and is ordered to report to Maj. F. M. Clarke, Assistant Provost Marshal General, Boston.

lowing: Nathaniel Huff, Jr., of Norridgewock, the Commissioners appointed to locate the Normal aged about 27, heart disease; Fred Boston, of Schools, have decided upon Hampden and Farm-Norridgewock, about 22, congestion of the brain; ington, a unanimous opinion being given by them and Hiram Allen of Smithfield, aged about 30, in favor of these places. They will go into oper-

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

photographing, of which the doctor professes

The Claims to Service or Labor. The muse is

completes the number. Now is a good time to

subscribe for the Atlantic. Terms \$3 per an-

num. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 135 Washing-

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July. The opening

paper is on Harrison's Campaigns of the war of

1812, and the exploits of the "Hero of Tippecanoe,"

are described in a faithful and interesting man-

ner, with pictures to match. The first part of

an American Family in Germany is the next il-

lustrated article, followed by the continuation of

Romola, and the Small House at Allington. Be-

side the usual editorial departments the follow-

ing articles make up the number; Margaret Fre-

ger's Heart; Easter Flowers; Rosemary, conclud-

ed; Forward and Back; Mr. Blazay's Experience;

England in the Good Old Times; The Rosetta

Stone; Coal and Petroleum; Why Aunt Dilly

never Married, and Sign Language. Terms, \$3

Brothers New York, and Chas. A. Pierce, Wa-

Godey's Lady's Book for July, has an exqui

site steel plate engraving, entitled "Grandfather's

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for July-an excel-

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. Commissions to the

Seventeenth Regiment-Granville F Sparrow, Portland,

Lieut Colonet.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—Whitman Sawyer, Raymond,
Capt Co C; George F Andrews, Otisfield, 1st Lieut Co C
Henry T Simpson, Gray, 2d Lieut Co C.

following is a list of casualties and of missing

The following casualties are reported in the 1st

Killed-Col C S Douty; Capt G J Summatt; J A Had-

At the subsequent engagement on Friday, nea

CIVIL OFFICERS. The following nomination

Wales Hubbard, Wiscasset, Reporter of Deci-

ions; Geo. Comstock, Lubec, Trustee Insane Hospital; Rob't B. Street, Richmond, Clerk of Courts Sagadahoc; Jos. H. Nye, Fairfield, Sheriff, Somerset; Chas. C. Cobb Pownal, Public Adminis-

ACCIDENT. Mrs. Boynton and Miss Muzzy,

were made by Gov. Coburn on Friday last:

Killed-Lt Kimball, Co C; Lt Taylor, Co M.

men of the First Maine Cavalry in the great cav-

Co H.
Nineteenth Regiment-George W Hathaway,

ter St., Augusta.

AUGUSTA TAX PAYERS. The following is a list CAPT. JOHN B. HUBBARD. The remains of this! of State, county, and city taxes assessed against corporations and individuals to the amount of \$50 leading American Magazine, commences the and upwards, taken from the Assessors' records twelfth volume, furnishing a list of articles em of Augusta, for 1863: Kennebec Company, \$1560 Jos. H. Williams, Ad'tor, 785

Harrison Baker,
Benj Davia,
Eben Fuller,
Capt. Thomas Smith,
Freeman Barker,
John Potter,
S. Caldwell, Jr,
Chas C Grant,
John A Pettiogill,
William Norcross,
Kilburn & Barton,
Colburn & Faught,
Dean Pray,
Chas F Wingate,
M H Scruton,
Nathan Weston,
Mrs. Lacy Smith,
27 G A Norcross, G A Norcross,
Daniel Williams,
Dan'l Pike, Cashier P S Percival,
B A G Fuller,
Mrs. Frances Ann Ha
John H Ingraham,
Theo C Allen
Chas W Safford, Chas W Safford,
Feemans Bank,
Chas H Beck,
Howard Pettinglin,
Joshua D Pierce,
John Dorr,
John S Hendee,
H H Hill,
L B Hamlen,
Thos C Noble,
Benj F Riggs,
Is-ca Lilly,
Sarah H Barker,
M M Swan,
Gilbert Fullen,
Sewall Lancaster,
John Parsons,
Janiel Waldron,
John H Hartford,
J H A Brooks, John H Hartford,
H A Brooks,
Eliza B Hartwell,
Benj Tappan,
Mosca Wells,
Potter & Brick,
Wheeler & Hobson,
James S Manley's esta
A ABlittues' estate,
B Libbey & Co.
Lot Myrick,
J H Aldrich,
Henry M Harlow,
Edw E Savage,
Sarah Bowman's heirs
Ernstus Haskell,
Daniel Church's estat
Jacob Sleeper,
S H Parsons,
Levi Johnson, S II Parsons,
Levi Johnson,
Levi Johnson,
Sam'l Titcomb, Execu
F W Kinsman,
Daniel Pike,
Joel Richardson,
Wm T Johnson,
A G Longfellow,
Hiram Reed,
L M Leland,
J L Stevens,
J E Varney,
Allen Alexander,
Ephraim Ballard,
J A Bicknell,
Hiram Craig,
Chas Little,
Greenlief Rockwood,
Samuel Wood,

CORONER'S INQUEST. On Saturday last, as Marion Harland, Miss Frost, Virginia Townsend. workmen were engaged in cleaning out the flume Marion Douglass and others. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, publishers. Terms \$3 per annum. which conducts the water through the factory canal, from which it had been drawn for that purpose, they discovered two bodies which pre- lent number as usual. T. S. Arthur & Co., Philented the appearance of having been in the wa- adelphia, publishers. Terms \$2 per annum. ter some time. One was afterwards identified as the body of Eri Plummer of Newport, R. I., who

avings Bank,

has been missing since the departure of the 28th following officers in Maine Regiments were issued regiment last fall : and the other as that of Alon- from the office of the Adjutant General on Saturzo P. Kimball, missing since last November. The day, June 13th. bodies were interred on Sunday, and an inquest thereupon was commenced; J. C. Currier of Hallowell, Coroner, and Sam'l Titcomb, J. W. Patterson, Geo. W. Jones, Dr. J. W. Toward, Chas. E. Hayward and J. G. Phinney, Jurors. Chas. E. Hayward and J. G. Phinney, Jurors.
On Tucsday, after having been in session two days, the Jury rendered the following verdict:
"That the former person came to his death on the 30th of October last, by accidental drowning in the canal, while in a state of intoxication; and that Kimball came to his death in the following manner: After an affray with Jacob Bolton, on the night of Nov. 19, 1862, in which he received a blow upon the head from the hand of said Bolton, one or both being intoxicated, Kimball went to the bridge over the canal, near the dam, and designedly threw himself in, or by accident fell into the canal, the immediate cause of his death the canal, the immediate cause of his death

fall, or otherwise, or by drowning." Court Martial. The business before the Court Martial which has heretofore been somewhat delayed on account of the absence of witnesses, is hereafter to be pushed more rapidly forward to completion. The cases disposed of the past week are those of H. Littlefield, 6th battery, and Jonathan Smith 7th infantry. The court is now engaged in the trial of John F. Bickford of the 5th regiment, charged with deser- 2d Lieut Co A; Edwin B Houghton, Portland, tion and resisting an officer. The cases to follow are those of Charles H. Keenan 7th infantry, deserted 16th of March, 1862, and Geo. H. Keenan 1st Cavalry, deserted Nov. 22d, 1862. The last two were arrested on Sunday last by Lieut. Walker of the 5th Maine. The court will probably be in session several weeks longer.

being by a fracture of the skull, received in said

The Ladies' Aid Society, of this city, for warded, June 19th, two boxes of hospital supplies to the Sanitary Commission, Boston. Contents as follows: 20 sheets, 20 quilts, 28 shirts. 50 prs. drawers, 56 prs. hose, 14 prs. shoes, 24 towels, 19 handkerchiefs, 10 pillow cases, 4 dress- alry engagement at Brandy Station, Virginia, ing gowns, 2 prs. linen pants, 16 pounds dried June 9. apples, 8 pounds coffee, 16 bottles wine, 2 bottles jelly, 2 bottles barberries, 2 jars sweet pickles, 12 magazines, newspapers, hospital bag filled with needles, pins, thread, &c.

Wounded—Thomas C. Whitney, Co. A; Antonia Schoulen, bugler, Co. E, in head and body; F. W. Leavitt, Co. E; F. Lunt, Co. E, in hand; Sergt. W. L. Lunt, Co. K; John Dargee and Francis Hart, both of Co. K; Corp. Alonzo Colby, Co. K; Corp. D. B. Dugen, Co. G, wounded and missing; Corp. Ed. P. Tobey, Jr., reported killed. needles, pins, thread, &c.

To. J. B. Bell of this city, has received the appointment of U. S. Surgeon at this post for the examination of applicants in the military service.

This is a gratifying

This is a gratifying

This is a gratifying

To. M.; Corp. Atonzo Coloy, Co. R.; Corp. Ed. P. Tobey, Jr., reported killed.

Missing—Of Co. A: Sergt. Lott S. Ellis, Corp. H. H. Lowell, Corp. J. F. Farnham, Corp. Wm. Cleveland, N. L. Rickey, M. McGraws, Anson O. Libby, Luther Grant.

Of Co. C: Corp. Ruben Sweat, J. H. Crane, James for discharges and pensions. This is a gratifying the browning of Co. E. A. L. Haines, B. C. Hicks. of the departure of the government from the rule of making such appointments from the ranks of the old school practitioners. Dr. Bell is an educated, skillful and successful homocopathic physician.

Of Co. K: A. L. Haines, B. C. Hicks.

Of Co. K: Sergt. George F. Jewell, Corp. E. B. Herbert, Ed. D. Bailey.

Of Co. M: Walter F. Lewis.

The Law Term of the Supreme Judicial Maine Cavalry as occurring at the recent fight at Court, Middle District of Maine, commenced its Aldie : session in this city on Tuesday of last week. Chief Justice Appleton and Judges Rice, Cutting,

Chief Justice Appleton and Judges Rice, Cutting, Davis, Walton and Barrows are on the Bench. The great will case of Gilman vs. Gilman is to be argued during the Term.

Wounded—H Childs, Co G, right leg; Sam'l Holliday, Co. H, left ankle; F H Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle and knee; 1st Sergt Wm Hall, Co H, left thigh; John McLond, Co B, toe; F F Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle and knee; 1st Sergt Wm Hall, Co H, left thigh; John McLond, Co B, toe; F F Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle and knee; 1st Sergt Wm Hall, Co H, left thigh; John McLond, Co B, toe; F F Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle and knee; 1st Sergt Wm Hall, Co H, left thigh; John McLond, Co B, toe; F F Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle and knee; 1st Sergt Wm Hall, Co H, left thigh; John McLond, Co B, toe; F F Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle and knee; 1st Sergt Wm Hall, Co H, left thigh; John McLond, Co B, toe; F F Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle and knee; 1st Sergt Wm Hall, Co H, left thigh; John McLond, Co B, toe; F Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle and knee; 1st Sergt Wm Hall, Co H, left thigh; John McLond, Co B, toe; F Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle ankle; F H Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle; F H Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle; F H Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle; F H Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co H, several wounds; 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery, left ankle; F H Mason, Co G, neck; Abe Emory, Co stantly killing Lewis Avery, a Frenchman, who was employed in the mill. He was about fifty Middlebury, the following casualties occurred : years of age and leaves a family.

STAR-NOSED MOLE. We have received a fine specimen of the star-nosed mole, (Condylura cristata,) from the hands of Mr. Israel King, of this city. He is a plump fellow with a splendid coat of soft lustrous fur. They sometimes cause considerable destruction to seed in the ground, but we believe they are not sufficiently numerous to cause any damage in this section.

There was no truth in the report of the section.

**Killed—Lt Kimball, Co C; Lt Taylor, Co M. Wounded—Lt Vaughan, Co L, in head; John F Toman, do neck, scriously; Arnold H Worthing, Co C slightly; Henry Young, Co C, slight, arm; Wm T Swift, Co D, odd, slightly; Alvin M Johnson, do, side, slight! Sergt J Kidder Brooks, do, head, not dangerous; Charles Higgins, Co F, shoulder, severe; Jos. Gott, Co G, breat and leg, seriously; Goo A Russell, Co E, thigh, severe; Ambrose Reed, Co F, head, slightly; Edward M Thompson, Co F, breat and leg, seriously; Volney Foss, Co G, head, severely; Sergt Alanson M Warren, Co M, side, severely; Samuel Ingalls, Co M, right arm, slight.

There was no truth in the report of the death of Gen. Nickerson at the battle of Port Hudson. Letters have been received from the General stating that he entirely escaped injury. He was in command of a division of troops in the

A sad accident occurred at Waterville on the 12th inst., by which Wm. Ullruz, wife and child, and Moses King's wife and child, while sailing, were carried over Ticonic Falls and both of Searsmont, were injured, the former seriously, on the 19th inst., by being thrown from a

The extensive carriage manufactory of Mr.

Owen B. Chadbourne, of Saco, was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday last. Loss estimated \$10,000 over and above the insurance.

Government loans is in these bonds. They can We see it stated that Rockland harbor is to be had at Granite Bank, Augusta. See adverbe surveyed some time during the summer by corps of the U.S. coast survey.

Zatest Telegraphic Aews.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The July number of this FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA. ANOTHER DESPERATE CAVALRY FIGHT. bracing the best talent of the country, and we venture the assertion that the present number, SPLENDID REPULSE OF THE REBELS. for the value, interest, ability and freshness of it The Maine Cavalry Again Engaged. articles, has never been surpassed by any Ameri-LIEUTS. KIMBALL AND TAYLOR KILLED. can or foreign publication of like character. Th STILL ANOTHER CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR opening article, from the pen of Dr. O. W. Holmes, entitled, Doings of the Sunbeam, gives THE REBEL STUART DEFEATED. an interesting account of the modus operandi of THE ENEMY DRIVEN TO ASHBY'S GAP. be master. Nathaniel Hawthorne contributes NO REBEL FORCE THREATENING HAR-Outside Glimpses of English Poverty; Gail Hamilton continues her readable Gala Days; Prof. Agassiz discusses the principles involved in the Gen. Kelley Drives the Enemy out of

Growth of Continents, from a geological standpoint; and R. D. Owen furnishes his views on THE WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. LEE. Great Destruction of Bridges on the Bal represented by The Wraith of Odin; Her Epitaph, timore & Ohio Railroad. and By the River. A continuation of Paul Bleeker; The Musician; The Fleur-de-Lis at ECONNOISANCE FROM SUFFOLK TO BLACK WATER. Port Royal; English Naval Power and English Colonies; Our General, and Literary Notices,

Cumberland.

REBEL INVASION OF INDIANA

The Herald's despatch dated Army of the Poto June 19th, says Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry, after marching within about half a mile of Middleburg from Aldie this morning, observed the enemy skirmishing in A section of Fuller's battery was planted on a hill by

Gen. Kilpatrick, and opened fire with considerable of fect, driving the enemy back. Gen. Gregg had previously driven the enemy from the hills with the 10th N and 5th Maine batteries. The rebels reformed their line of battle. In about fifteen minutes after a squad-ron of the Harris Light Cavairy, and a detachment of the 4th N. Y. were detailed to scout that portion of the field, where the enemy were last seen. The rebels soon

neid, where the enemy were last seen. The rebels soon appeared and charged on these two squadrons, but were repulsed.

They repeated this twice but were handsomely repulsed by our men, who captured in these three brushes about 60 prisoners. Our last charge together with the practice of our artillery thoroughly repulsed the enemy who fied before us about one mile.

At about 6 o'clock P. M., they attempted a flank movement on a rection of the him.

At about 6 o'clock P. M., they attempted a flank movement on a portion of the brigade under command of Major Whiting. They came with a force of about two cavalry regiments and made a desperate effort to capture these men, evidently ignorant of the fact that we had artillery. A desperate oncounter ensued but we again repulsed them with but little loss to ourselves. Our artillery must have done them great damage with their short fuses. We received them beyond the town. The 6th Ohio cavalry opened the fight, dismounted and behaved nobly. The 1st Maine cavalry of Gen Gregg's command, suffered severely in a charge made by them just before the rebels were finally repulsed. In this sabre charge Lieuts. Kimball, Taylor, and Napple were killed and Lieut. Vaughan was shot through the hand. per annum, or 25 cts. per number. Harper & Portrait." The fashion plates are of the most killed and Lieut. Vaughan was shot through the hand.
Our casualties in this fight are not yet officially known.
Col. Wilcox of the 9th Va. rebel cavalry was killed. A rebel Lieut. Col. was captured. The inhabitants of the town say that Fitz Hugh Lee was sick and had been the control of the varied and elegant description, containing all the novelties of ladies' and children's dresses for summer wear. The stories of the number are by town say that morning with Dr. Powers of Middleburg.

The Times special despatch dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 21st, says there has been no engage-

or the Potomac, 21st, says there has been no engagement up to that date involving any portion of General Hooker's army except the cavairy. Cavairy skirmishes, fights and reconnoisances are taking place daily with the advantage uniformly in favor of our forces. Two hundred and fifty prisoners have arrived at Headquarters, having been taken within the last three days. WASHINGTON, 22d. The Republican Extra of to-day says: At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, under orders from Gen. Hooker, our cavairy and artillery attacked the rebel cavairy and artillery force under Stuart, at Aldie.

rebel cavalry and artillery force under Stuart, at Aldie The fight opened with great spirit on both sides. The onslaught of our forces was promptly met, and from information received, neither side gained much for sever-al hours, when the rebels began to give way, and for hours afterwards it was a running fight, our forces crowding the enemy on the right and centre. The field was strewn with dead and wounded rebels. Our loss was chiefly at the beginning of the fight, and its extent is

WASHINGTON, 22d. By arrivals here to-night, it is ascertained that General Pleasanton yesterday morning, in his advance from Middleburg, on the road to Ashby Gap, encountered a robel force a short distance from the former town. He attacked them with great impetuosiformer town. He attacked them with great impossions-ty, and broke their front.

The rebels resisted bravely, contesting the ground foot by foot, until when near Upperville they attempted a flank movement on our left, which was promptly met

Our light artillery did fearful execution in their of the State or United States for any length of ranks, while their artillery, although well served, was time that may be required for the present emer-Gen. Pleasanton charged upon the enemy in Upper-ville in three columns. The advance under Kilpatrick, dashed into the town, and after a brisk fight drove the rebel cavalry back, when they assumed a new position

retreated towards Ashby's Gap. contented himself with holding the vantage ground, and cleared the route of the killed and wounded. The ene-

cleared the route of the killed and wounded. The enemy's force, like our own, was composed of cavalry, light artillery and dismounted skirmishers.

Philadelphia, 22d. Special despatch to the Press:
Monocacy, 22d. I have just returned from Maryland
National State of the skilled and wounded. No other press. The 7th and 71st regiments leave to night. Marching orders will also be issued to 1500 volunteers at New Dorp, 800 at Rochester, have yet approached.

From the immediate authorities I have learned that

have yet approached.

From the immediate authorities I have learned that the nearest rebel force is at Little Antietam, about six miles from Harper's Ferry. Their force at that point is not at present large, but other detachments are thought to be in the neighborhood.

PHILADELPHIA, 22d. The Washington Star of this evening contains the following special telegraph:

MONOCACY JUNCTION, 22d. The rebels certainly detacted awars Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge from

His movements have been very prompt, and so far very successful, as he has doubtless put a stop to the westward progress along the railroad line.

It is reported that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Aldie this forenoon, by parties at work on the roof of the treasury building.

Up to this moment we are profoundly ignorant of the position of Gen. Lee with his main forces. We know enough facts, however, to assure us that it is not anywhere east of Blue Ridge, and have to add that the belief is momentarily becoming stronger, both in the army of the Rappahannock from Bank's Ford to Kelly's

ilef is momentarily becoming stronger, both in the army of the Potomac and among military men, that he is marching from this direction, or preparing to march from this direction on Pittsburg or Wheeling or both.

P. S. From the Rappahannock to the Potomac we feel sure that there was not a robel in arms on the Bull Falmouth and vicinity, numbering eight thouse

ver is advancing in this direction.

The enemy occupied Greencastle at noon to-day, with walry, infantry and artillery, and it is believed to be

avalry, infantry and artiflery, and it is believed to be a strong force. The troops at Chambersburg are under Gen. Knipe. The outposts of our forces up the valley will fall back to the army if closely pressed by a large force of the

they decide to move further this way.

The Philadelphia city troops, in a skirmish last even-ing at Millerstown, near Gettysburg, took five prison-

s, without any loss. New York, 22d. A letter in the Commercial from Fortress Monroe, 20th says:
During the past week there has been an advance of
treops at Suffelk, under Gen. Corcoran, who penetrated
with them to the Blackwater, where their further pro-

ed the river in the neighborhood of Leavenworth into Ind. This merning they had reached Paoli, in Orange county. The purpose of this raid is said to be to burn the bridges of the Ohio and Miss. Railroad. Troops are

ing held in Chicago on Thursday of last week, a most thrilling and impressive scene occurred.

The Hon. Wm. Kellogg of Peoria, was addressing party of fifteen set fire to the structure. The rebthe vast crowd with his accustomed eloquence, in bersburg, and are 3500 strong, under Gen. Jenk-behalf of supporting the Government and the ins. The rebels say that a brigade under Gen. laws. Suddenly pausing, he exclaimed: "Would that I could lift to Heaven the hands

of those thousands which I see before me, and have an oath registered there, that never! NEVER! ave an oath registered there, that never ! NEVER ! while a rebel lives, or a foot of treasonable soil is to be found, shall this war cease; and that it shall be prosecuted with all the vigor and with all the terrible means at our disposal, until the

"Administer it " "Administer it !"-shouted scores of voices. "Administer it!"-swelled "Then lift up your hands," said Judge Kellogg, and, bending down, he ran his eye over the vast crowd. "I can see no copperheads," he shouted "these uplifted hands are those of loyal freemen patriots all." And amidst the most impressive silence he administered the oath, the substance of which is given above, and thousands of voices mingled in one mighty response-" We swear it!"

that charges have been preferred against Col. Rust of the Eighth Maine, and that he will be

The Record of the War.

The Invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland
---Prompt and Energetic Action to meet the

NEW YORK, June 16. The Baltimore American f yesterday says the most reliable information we have been able to obtain is to the following

An attack was made on Saturday morning on a nall force of our men at Berryville, under Gen McReynolds, of which the 1st Indiana battery formed a part. They fell back before superior after a sharp engagement. At the same time Winchester was attacked in front from the south by a force reported to be under command of Gen. Ewell, the successor of Jackson. The troops that made the attack at Berryville are reported to be under Gen. Trimbal.

At. 4 P. M. yesterday they demanded the surrender of Martinsburg, giving forty-five minutes for the women and children to leave the town. Gen. Tyler, who commands at Martinsburg, refused to surrender and an artillery fight ensued. At 74 o'clock last night the lines were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and what occurred after that is not known.

No damage was done to the Baltimbre and Ohio railroad as far as known. Orders were sent to exposed points yesterday, and no less than seventy

brought to Baltimore in safety.

The Washington Republican of last evening,

'As we are about going to press we have bad news of the movements of the enemy in the valley of the Shenandoah in the vicinity of Winchester, Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry; that Lee's whole army is in the valley stretching nearly the whole length and strongly reinforced from the peninsula, from Suffolk, Gordonsville and North Carolina is almost certain. The whole of Gen. Lee's army has left Fredericksburg, the last division moving out on the plank road toward Chancellorsville yesterday afternoon."

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 16-1 P. M. The tel-

egraph operator at London, Franklin county, re-ports that our pickets brought in a rebel prisoner this morning, who reported that the rebels were in heavy force in the Cumberland valley.

At Frederick, up to 5 o'clock this evening, the eople were greatly excited, and hundreds were

leaving.

The Baltimore Councils to-day appropriated \$400,000. Enlistments are going on rapidly. All our military companies have tendered their services to the Governor, and been accepted. All our volunteer companies are meeting to-night and receiving new members. Recruiting parties are

also parading the streets.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 16—midnight. Dispatches received up to this hour from Shippens-burg, eleven miles this side of Chambersburg, show that the rebels are still at the latter place with 2000 cavalry and no infantry.

The rebels to-day occupied Littletown, 11 miles

from Gettysburg, but at last advanced beyond that point. valley are sending their The farmers in the horses and cattle into the mountains. The rebels are gathering up all the negroes

that can be found PHILADELPHIA, June 16. At a meeting of the Bounty Fund Committee it was resolved that \$10 in addition to the government pay would be appropriated for each military company that is now or may be organ-ized in Philadelphia and received into the service

military organizations are recruiting.

Albany, N. Y., June 16. The Governor is receiving urgent messages from the authorities of Pennsylvania asking for troops, and is doing everyforce of infantry and artillery, colding the vantage ground, and The 7th, 11th, 13th, 28th, 37th, 47th, 65th,

ing orders. The 7th and 71st regiments leave to

NEW YORK, June 15. It is ascertained that Gen. Hooker's headquarters left the station near Falmouth on the morning of the 14th, and proceeded toward Dumíries, where there was a rest Monocacy Junction, 22d. The rebels certainly destroyed every Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, a distance of quite 75 miles, thus inflicting very heavy damage on the road. This they have done within the last 36 hours.

Gen. Kelly came upon them this forenoon at Cumberland and drove them out of that town it is supposed, in this direction.

Gen. Kelly came upon them this forenoon at Cumberland and drove them out of that town it is supposed, in this direction. landed and conveyed to the rear-proceeded north-

of the Rappahannock from Bank's Ford to Kelly's

Falmouth and vicinity, numbering eight thousers, it is believed the rebel force this side of Potomac iver is advancing in this direction.

Latest from Vicksburg---The Siege Successfully Progressing.

Washington, June, 16. Official advices from Vicksburg, dated the 11th, have been received character. Our artillery and mortars cont play upon the town.

Three females who were put outside of the city short of ammunition. Provisions are scarce and not to be bought at any price. The garrison is subsisting on quarter rations mainly of corn meal and peas. The women and children seek shelter in caves from our shells, which fall heavy on the city, and consequently but few lives are lost among them.

The enemy occupy Canton and Yazoo City in

considerable force.
Sr. Louis, June 18. News from Vicksburg to the evening of the 12th has been received. There was no change in the progress of the siege. Gen. Dennis, in command at Milliken's Bend, had been largely reinforced and started an expedition to mond, La., to attack McCullough, who is reported to have nearly 6000 troops.

The Progress of the Rebei Raid---An Army Train Escapes Capture. PHILADELPHIA, June 17. The Inquirer has the following despatch:
HARRISBURG, Pa., June 16-12 o'clock, Mid-

night. Two of our reporters have just returned from in front of the rebel pickets, who are pick-Rhoades is coming, and that they have seized two hundred horses to mount their infantry. The

between some rebels and some men from Carlisle barracks. No lives were lost. Gen. Jenkins has ordered all the stores to be opened. made prisoners of seven citizens, but injured no private property. At Scotland Bridge the rebels spared a warehouse and two cars merely on the statement that they were owned by individuals. and have placed a guard over them. The rebel pickets say that Gen. Milroy has escaped to Harper's Ferry. To-day the rebels were three times drawn up in line of battle expecting an attack from our forces at Harrisburg. At Greencastle, matches were arranged so as to set fire to the Government property at a moment's notice, but no property has been burned up to noon to-day. property has been burned up to noon to-day.
PHILADELPEIA, June 17. The Enquirer of this

morning has the following special despatch:
HARRISBURG, June 16—6 P. M. Over shingle mills near Jay bridge took fire and were totally destroyed. The grist mill was owned by Mr. Bumpus of Canton; the saw and shingle mills by Mr. Patterson of Jay and Mr. Childs of Canton. There was no insurance...

There was no insurance...

The body of an unknown man was found in the Penobscot river, below Hampden, on Sunday last. It bore marks of violence about the face and head, and was supposed to be that of a man 40 years of age. It has not been identified.

HARRISBURG, June 16—6 P. M. Over 500 Government wagons, with Government stores, valued at \$20,000, arrived here from Martinsburg at 4 o'clock on Surgery vening, traveling very fast. The refugees represent that the rebel attack at Marrefugees represent that the main body of rebel men, a detachment from the main body of rebel men, ons, which were the be got off heavily he escaping all pursuit, The drivers are nearly

NEW YORK, June Fulton state that a te Orleans on the more Hudson at 2 o'clock man was in a critic been amputated. A regiments have been country and sent to

Evacuation of Cham They Retre HARRISBURG, June under Jenkins evaca o'clock yesterday, tal cation with Chambe During the stay of property was respect and cattle and the ne ed. Jackson's old ported to be at Hage

Information was reto-night that Imbode
two regiments of in
with artillery.
Troops for the State
A dispatch has been
to the effect that a reof Franklin county gerstown yesterday.

Another states tha morning, and with hi Reliable intelligence rebels are now in force Progress of the Bom

CHICHASAW BAYOU

works are being pu In several places a c nent. The army is previous time. pearance within four POINT DESOTA, OF By the arrival of the we have information port on the Atchafa covered a battery o ment of infantry ho one shot severing was repaired, and ed the town and o now clear between Headquarters, June 12. The best with 5000. The

Gen. Grant's rear, on the Black rive Johnston and Loris tinually scouting the citizens desire it ton absolutely refus From Port Rayal-New York, June that Brigadier Gene taken command.

Georgia, destroying Brunswick and Sav Brunswick. Colo base at St. Simon's Our land forces old position. Movements of Lec New York, June

ton despatch says, fris learned: Lee's army, num ded into three part from Gordonsville left Culpepper Cour Grafton to Wheeling tions, after occup tucky. No. 3 was chester and Harpe Pennsylvania, towa with a view to make last division of th Richmond is for the exception that

e brought there i of Gen. Hooker's line from Dumfr old battle ground The Tribune's relative position of and Lee are suc that a third battle Lee is believed to Run mountains, PHILADELPHIA.

BULL RUN, Jun battle field. The nassas Junction and 11th corps are The balance of here to-night. on their way to noon or night, Our cavalry have our flank. They

the enemy's progr Rebel Attack or Evacuation of PHILADELPHIA morning publishes the Baltimore Chi Gen. Tyler that the Ferry on the 16th tempting to surp latter, after resist Hights and shell to Williamsport, occupied his form the railroad and Travel between H All accounts

Chambersburg, t gerstown. There Seventeen tle of Winchest They crossed the ed their way safe Gen. Milroy, v that these 1700 ported having le Important fro

NEW YORK, J ter of the 17th is most satisfac force have fled t shelter on the o Gen. Gordon vance, entered occurred between four wounded. several wounded During the de

such further in The army corr on the march, V my of the Poto

toward the sup fearful collision longer. The w they march will has been known

One day has

all the corps go army is now pu On Monday G were in a new thing is reduced order. Trains

y morning on a lle, under Gen. ndiana battery before superior liana battery at Winchester the same time from the south mand of Gen The troops that reported to be

anded the surty-five minutes eave the town. artinsburg, rey fight ensued. rtinsburg, and own. imbre and Ohio were sent to ess than seventy dred cars were

f last evening, ss we have bad ny in the valley of Winchester, y; that Lee's hing nearly the ville and North

g, the last divi-d toward Chan-P. M. The tel-klin county, re-a rebel prisoner the rebels were valley.
eman who left
s the American passed through

ry and mounted witzers. They ommand, issued no Marylander several horses, hen they came of several thouennsylvania by his evening, the

hundreds were y appropriated ng on rapidly. accepted. All ng to-night and ing parties are nidnight. Dis-

from Shippens-Chambersburg, the latter place letown, 11 miles counts had not

e sending their ins. all the negroes meeting of the solved that \$10 y would be ap-private of every

may be organ-

r any length of . All the old ng. Governor is ree authorities of d is doing everyard. Gov. Cured via Easton th, 47th, 65th,

e under march. giments leave to 00 at Rochester, n--The Camp scertained that the station near 14th, and pro here was a rest Monday morn-Fairfax Station. Monday night. ral Hooker, the

the south side under the cover n bridges safely proceeded northhipped or other-ed were such as

Ford to Kelly's sufficient troops they attempt to bled soldiers at ng eight thou-Vashington hos-

Siege Success-

y held the line

al advices from been received heering general tars continue to taide of the city the garrison is are scarce and The garrison is en seek shelter

ly of corn meal ll heavy on the lives are lost Yazoo City in m Vicksburg to eceived. There he siege. Gen.

Bend, had been expedition to ugh, who is rede==An Army ire. nquirer has the

o'clock, Midjust returned who are pick-sburg, at Scots morning. A ire. The rebaround Chamler Gen. Jenkle under Gen. ave seized two nfantry. The y. ce in the town

from Carlisle . Jenkins has . The rebels out injured no dge the rebels nerely on the y individuals. hambersburg, n. The rebel caped to Harre three times ng an attack t Greencastle, et fire to the 's notice, but noon to-day.

noon to-day.

quirer of this
espatch:

I. Over 500
ment stores, rom Martins-z at 4 o'elock y fast. The tack at Marbody of rebel 000 to 15,000 at bay with ores and wag-

ons, which were the main object of attack, could be got off heavily loaded. They succeeded in escaping all pursuit, and are safe in camp here. The drivers are nearly jaded out.

Bombardment of Port Hudson Commenced on the 7th.

New York. June 16. Advices per steamer Fulton state that a telegram was received at New Orleans on the morning of the 7th announcing the commencement of the bombardment of Port Hudson at 2 o'clock that morning. Gen. Sherman was in a critical condition, his leg having been amputated. All the troops except three regiments have been withdrawn from the Teche country and sent to Port Hudson.

Evacuation of Chambersburg by the Rebels—They Retreat to Hagerstewn.

Harrisburg, June 18, 1:30 A. M. The rebels under Jenkins evacuated Chambersburg at one o'clock yesterday, taking the road to Hagerstown. The authorities here are in telegraphic communication with Chambersburg.

Gallant Cavalry Fight at Aldie's Gap—Col.

Headquarters Arry of the Poronac, June 18. A conflict transpired yesterday between a detachment of our cavalry and Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade, lasting until night. Our forces pushed the rebels from their position to a distance of five miles. Night then coming on, and not knowing the enemy's strength in the vicinity, the ground was cleared of the dead, wounded and prisoners, and a strong position was taken by our forces on the battle field.

The fight lasted several hours. We took seven-ty-four prisoners and nine officers, including a Major. Large numbers of the enemy were killed.

A company of dismounted rebel sharpshooters were posted to pick off our officers, most of whom were captured. Among the casualties on our side are Col. Douty of the Maine cavalry, and Capt Geo. J. A. Summatt, reported killed.

Washington, June 19. Our cavalry engaged in the fight at Aldie on Wednesday was under the dark manner of the provide and prisoners.

with artillery.

Troops for the State are arriving rapidly.

A dispatch has been received from Gettysburg to the effect that a resident of the southern part of Franklin county states that Ewell was in Hadrove them furiously through the town, the rebels making a stand on the other side, where was

previous time. The rebels have made their appearance within four miles.

Point Desora, opposite Vicksburg, June 10. By the arrival of the ram Switzerland, Col. John Ellet, from the mouth of the Red river, to-day, we have information of the destruction of Simonsport on the Atchafayla, on the 4th inst. A reconnoissance by the Switzerland, on the 3d, discovered a battery of six field pieces and a regiment of infantry holding the shore. The Switzerland engaged them, and was struck seven times, one shot severing the steampipe. The damage was repaired, and Capt. Walker, with the Lafayette and Pittsburg, silenced the battery and burned the town and commissary stores. The river is now clear between Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

Headquarters, Walnut Hills, Vicksburg, June 12. The best information credits Loring at American Science and a regiment of mounted Mississippi infantry, the tide was turned in our favor and the rebels were routed with loss, the horses galloping over the field riderless, and all the foe who had not been killed being captured.

The victory was dearly bought by the loss of the gallant Col. Douty, who fell mortally wounded. The fight lasted four hours, and some of the officers who participated, and who had been in other fights, say it was most desperate, such cut-ting and slashing with sabres not having occurred before in our encounters with the rebel cavalry.

The force engaged was the advance of General Stuart's cavalry, who it is alleged by prisoners, was advancing through Aldie with the expectation of making a new raid. We captured over 100 prisoners and a battle flag belonging to the 5th Virginia cavalry. now clear between Port Huds m and Vicksburg.
June 12. The best information credits Loring at
Jackson with 5000 rebels, Walker at Yazoo City
with 5000. These will be massed to attack
Gen. Grant's rear, but Grant holds all the fords
on the Black river, which may be crossed by
Johnston and Loring. Rebel cavalry are continually scouting outside of Gen. Grant's lines.
Much sickness is said to prevail in Vicksburg and
the citizens desire its capitulation, which Pemberton absolutely refuses.

From Port Rayal--Operations of the NegroBrigade in Georgia.

New York, June 17. Port Royal advices state
that Brigadier General Gilmore had arrived and
taken command.

Colonel Montgomery had made a raid into
Georgia, destroying Darien, the bridge of the
Brunswick and Savannah Railroad, and shelled
Brunswick. Colonel Montgomery had made his

Brunswick. Colonel Montgomery had made his

Brunswick. Colonel Montgomery had made his base at St. Simon's Island.

Our land forces near Charleston retain their old position.

Movements of Lee's Army-Position of Gen-Hooker.

New York, June 17. The Herald's Washington despatch says, from rebel sources the following is learned:

Lee's army, numbering 96,000, has been divided into three parts. No. 1 started six days ago from Gordonsville for Parkersburg, Va. No. 2 left Culpepper Court House to proceed by way of Grafton to Wheeling and Pittsburg, with instructions, after occupying the latter place, to unite with No. 1 and proceed through Ohio into Kentucky. No. 3 was to proceed by way of Winchester and Harper's Ferry into Maryland and Pennsylvania, towards Harrisburg or Baltimore, with a view to make a diversion to occupy the attention of the Federal army of the east. This last division of the rebel army is composed very largely of cavalry and mounted artillery.

the defences.

New York, June 17. The Baltimore American of yesterday says: We learn that the whole of Gen. Hooker's army was yesterday lying in a line from Dumfries to Bull Run, occupying the old battle ground and the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says the relative position of the armies of Generals Hooker and Lee are such as to render it not impossible that a third battle will be fought soon. Gen. Lee is believed to be on the other side of the Bull Run mountains, from beyond which immense

Run mountains, from beyond which immense clouds of dust are seen ascending.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. The Enquirer has

A late Vicksburg paper, received at headquar-

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. The Enquirer has the following:

Bull Run, June 15. The grand army of the Potomac is now on and near the old Bull Run battle field. The 3d army corps arrived at Manager and 11th corps arrived at Centreville.

The balance of the army of the Potomac, the 2d, 5th, 6th and 12th corps will probably reach here to-night. Maj. Gen. Hooker and staff are on their way to this point, and by to-morrow monon or night, the army will be togather again. Our cavalry have during the whole time been on our flank. They have done invaluable service as a liron-clads, and captured attera naction of 3d late Vicksburg paper, received at headquarters desired at headquarters peaks of seven casualties.

At market, 65) Beeves, 70 Stores, 1500 Sheep and Lamb, and 1000 Swinc.

PRILL RUN, June 15. The grand army of the Potomac is now on and near the old Bull Run battle field. The 3d army corps arrived at Manager Captured—Blockmade Runners Destroyed.

An Iron Clad Rebel Stenmer Captured—Blockmade Runners Destroyed.

Washington, 21st. The Richmond Dispatch of the 20th contains the following:

Despatches received in this city yesterday, from Savannah, announce the capture by the enemy of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Atlanta. She was formerly the English steamer Fingal, and was commanded by Capt. Webb. The Atlanta steampour flank. They have done invaluable service as aliron-clads, and captured after an action of 30 The balance of the army of the Potomac, the 2d, 5th, 6th and 12th corps will probably reach here to-night. Maj. Gen. Hooker and staff are on their way to this point, and by to-morrow noon or night, the army will be togather again. Our cavalry have during the whole time been on our flank. They have done invaluable service as secuts, gaining information of the enemy's movements and making reconnoisances which impeded ments and making reconnoisances which impeded minutes.

ments and making reconnoisances which impeded the enemy's progress.

Re'el Attack on Harper's Ferry Repulsed—Evacuation of Chambersburg confirmed.
Philadelphia, June 18. The Inquirer of this morning publishes the following extra taken from the Baltimore Clipper of last evening:

We learn from the headquarters of General Schenck that information has been received from Gen. Tyler that the rebel forces invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th inst. and made an attack, attempting to surprise Gen. Tyler's forces. The latter, after resisting, retired to the Maryland Hights and shelled the rebels, compelling them to evacuate the Ferry. The rebels then retreated to Williamsport, when Gen. Tyler recrossed and occupied his former position. The rebels tore up the railroad and did some damage to the canal. Travel between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore is resumed.

All accounts agree that the rebels have left

Federal Advance upon Richmond.

New York, June 19. A Fortress Monroe letter of the 17th to the Herald states that the news from the advanced forces of the 4th army corps is most satisfactory. Gen. Wise and his whole force have fled from the Peninsula and sought shelter on the other side of the Chickahominy.

Gen. Gordon's division, which was in the advance, entered New Kent Court House on the 15th inst. The enemy made a most hasty retreat to the Chickahominy. Some skirmishing occurred between our advanced scouts and the rear guard of the enemy. Our loss amounted to four wounded. The rebels lost two killed and several wounded. The repease of the Calypso and her three daughters, who was captured

condition.

During the day Maj. Gen. Keyes and staff went to the front to reconnoiter the position, and gave such further instructions as he deemed necessary.

Rapid Movements of Hooker's Army—A Great Battle Imminent.

The army correspondent of the Times, dating on the march, Virginia, June 17th, says the Army of the Potomac progresses with huge strides toward the supposed position of the enemy. A fearful collision cannot be avoided many days longer. The weather is terribly hot. The air is filled with dust and the brave men suffer, but they march with a velocity such as never before

filled with dust and the brave men suffer, but they march with a velocity such as never before has been known on this continent.

One day has been spent since Saturday to let all the corps get up well in hand, and the whole army is now pushing forward with great rapidity. On Monday Gen. Hooker with staff and train broke camp at 3 o'clock and before sundown were in a new camp 25 miles distant. Everything is reduced to the very lightest marching order. Trains are cut down, wagons and baggage are reduced to a smaller limit than ever before.

The between Williamsport and Hagerstown.

PHILADELPHIA, 20—2 A. M. The following is all the news of interest in the Washington Star of to-night:

Major Beasell of the U. S. Volunteers received intelligence from Fayette county, Pa., this morning that the rebels in heavy force were advancing on Pittsburg, via the National road from Cumberland across the Alleghany Mountains. Their pickets had reached Grantville, Md., 38 miles from Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., on Wednesday last.

ons, which were the main object of attack, could Gallant Cavalry Fight at Aldie's Gap-Col.

Douty of the Maine Cavalry Killed.

The authorities here are in telegraphic communication with Chambersburg.

During the stay of the rebels there all private property was respected, except so far as horses and cattle and the necessaries of life are concerned. Jackson's old division, under Ewell, is reported to be at Hagerstown.

Information was received by the authorties late to-night that Imboden was at Cumberland with two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry with artillery.

Troops for the State are arriving rapidly.

A dispatch has been received from Gettysburg.

of Franklin county states that Ewell was in Hagerstown yesterday.

Another states that he was in Greencastle this morning, and with him a large body of infantry. Reliable intelligence has reached here that the rebels are now in force at Cumberland, Md.

Progress of the Bembardment of Vicksburg—

An Attack by Johnston Expected.

CHICHASAW BAYOU, June 10, via Cairo 17.

News from the front represents that our seige works are being pushed close to the rebel lines. In several places a collision is considered imminent. The army is in better spirits than at any previous time. The rebels have made their appearance within four miles.

drove them furiously through the town, the rebels making a stand on the other side, where was posted a rebel battery of four guns on the road to Ashby's Gap, and the rebel cavalry posted themselves along the wooded hills and stone walls toward Snicker's Gap. Here desperate charges were made by our own and the rebel cavalry alternately, and a fight of over three hours with varying success—the rebel force seemed to be gaining advantage, when the regiment of Col. Douty, which had been detached from the division for that purpose, came up to the contest, and by a desperate charge against the rebel battery of four guns and a regiment of mounted Mississippi infantry, the tide was turned in our favor and the rebel cavalry posted themselves along the wooded hills and stone walls toward Snicker's Gap. Here desperate charges were made by our own and the rebel cavalry posted themselves along the wooded hills and stone walls toward Snicker's Gap. Here desperate charges were made by our own and the rebel cavalry posted themselves along the wooded hills and stone walls toward Snicker's Gap. Here desperate charges were made by our own and the rebel cavalry posted themselves along the wooded hills and stone walls toward Snicker's Gap. Here desperate charges along the wooded hills and stone walls toward Snicker's Gap. Here desperate charges along the wooded hills and stone walls toward Snicker's Gap. Here

Capture of Rebel Cavalry in Kentucky,

attention of the Federal army of the east. This last division of the rebel army is composed very largely of cavalry and mounted artillery.

Richmond is for the present abandoned, with the exception that conscripts and new levies will be brought there in sufficient numbers to garrison the defences.

Not over 8 or 10 were killed. The garrison continued a vigorous firing of musketry and shell up to the time the dispatches were written, but with no success.

An attack from Johnston is looked for daily, but each day lessens his chances of accomplishing anothing.

In a report of Commander Turner of the U.S.

All accounts agree that the rebels have left Chambersburg, that there are none at Westminster, and that they are but in small force at Hagerstown. There are no rebels in the State except a thieving party operating along the border. Seventeen hundred of Gen. Milroy's troops, who were cut off from the main body at the battle of Winchester, arrived at Bedford, Pa., to-day. They crossed the Potomac at Hancock and worked their way safely through.

Gen. Milroy, who arrived here to day states of the rebel battery on Morey's Island, and wards of the rebel battery on Morey's Island, and wards of the rebel battery on Morey's Island, and

Gen. Milroy, who arrived here to-day, states that these 1700 men are part of the 2000 he reported having lost at Winchester.

She lies now a total wreck, within about 800 yards of the rebel battery on Morey's Island, and is directly in front of a section of artillery belonging to ourselves, much nearer than the rebel battery. Important from the Peninsulu---Reported Federal Advance upon Richmond.

New York, 20th. The Confederate steamer

journals are very quiet on American affairs.

The barque Inca had arrived at Liverpool.

She had on board two of the crew of the barque Henrietta, of Baltimore, destroyed by the Florida

Gravel, Organic Weakness,
And all Diseases of the Urinary Organic.

See advertisement in another column. Cut it out and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 2w26

Henrietta, of Baltimore, destroyed by the Florida near the equator.

The ship Oneida from Shanghae for New York, was captured and destroyed about the same time by the Florida.

It is reported that the Confederate steamer Lord Clyde was searched by order of the British Government before she left Cardiff.

Nothing contraband was found, and a protest was entered against such search and a claim made for damages. The steamer sailed the instant the search was over.

Mr. Seward, in response to an invitation to join in the diplomatic action on the polish question, in the diplomatic action on the polish question, and the search was Jesus and Jesus in the diplomatic action on the polish question, refused on the ground that America can not devi-

ate from non-intervention.

The insurrection keeps active.

The Poles had defeated the Russians at Grochowy with heavy loss. On the following day a portion of the same division of Russians was again defeated.

London, June 7. There is no political news of importance to-day. The Observer says that the three great powers have sent an urgent note to Russia asking for a representative government for Poland, a general amnesty for all Polish insurgents, and an immediate cessation of hostilities.

It is supposed that the oposition in the French Legislature will have twenty-five members. The voting in Paris shows a gain to the opposition.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Bohemian from Liverpool the 11th and Londonderry 12th of June for Quebec, arrived off Cape Race June 19th.

Great Britain.

Great Britain.

CHANGE IN POSTAL LAWS,

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cunningham suggested negotiations with Washington for the suppression of the slave trade in the Southern States.

Lord Palmerston pointed out the difficulties arising from the war of any such negotiations. He hoped, if the Confederates gained their independence, they would make satisfactory arrangements.

The steamer Southerner, recently launched at Stockton, had been making a trial trip. Among the company on board was a person who represented himself as a newspaper reporter, but who turned out to be a spy, and made an affidavit tending to show that the steamer was intended for a Confederate cruiser. The affidavit was forwarded to Mr. Adams, and by him submitted to SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS. warded to Mr. Adams, and by him submitted to Earl Russell, who ordered her to be searched.

warded to Mr. Adams, and by him submitted to Earl Russell, who ordered her to be searched. The search resulted in nothing to justify suspicion, and the steamer remained unseized. The alleged spy, however, continued to hover around West Hartlepool where the steamer was lying. It is stated that the vessel is intended to trade between Liverpool and Charleston.

The London Times, in an editorial on the American situation, says:

"In pursuance of law as defined in chapter 5, section 32, Revised Statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, approved February 5, and March 25, 1863, I hereby give notice that the following schedule of Lands will be offered for sale on Times. The London Times, in an editorial on the American situation, says:

"In pursuance of law as defined in chapter 5, section 32, Revised Statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, and the vessel is intended to trade between Liverpool and Charleston.

The London Times, in an editorial on the American situation, says:

"In pursuance of law as defined in chapter 5, section 32, Revised Statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, and the content of the statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, and the content of the statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, and the content of the statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, and the content of the statutes, and of course of law as defined in chapter 5, section 32, Revised Statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, and the content of the statutes, and of course from the Governor and Council, and the content of the statutes, and of council, and the content of the statutes, and of the purchased list. The sale to be by sealed proposal, which sum shall company each proposal, which sum shall constitute a part thereof, shall accompany each proposal, which sum shall constitute a part thereof, shall accompany each proposal, which sum shall constitute a part thereof, shall accompany each proposal, which sum shall constitute a part thereof, this much is now established by the Contederates themselves: If Grant cannot carry the long beleguered city and its defenses, he may pay for his opening successes by a disastrous but not inglosious close."

a bond with sufficient surety for the payment of a fair stumpage of all timber cut thereon, to be applied to the payment of the content of the sum deposited by any other bidder, who does not become a purchaser, may be withdrawn by him at any time after the bids are declared and recorded."

The American ship Kate Dyer, from Callao, arrived at Antwerp, was overhauled by a Confederate privateer and compelled to give bonds for \$50,000. It is supposed the privateer was the Lapwing, which was originally captured by the

The Polish Insurrection.

A telegram from Vienna says Austria had not concurred in the propositions of France and England to Russia.

Another despatch asserts that Austria had approved the propsitions from the other powers.

There had been stolen from the Bank of Warsaw ithree and a half million of roubles, chieffs.

	Th	e	Markets.			S W 4 do do S E 4 do do N E 1 do do
AUC	GUSTA	PR	CES CURR	ENT.	=	PENOBSCOT COU
	CORE	ECT	ED WEEKLY.			N W 1 4, R 7, W E L 8,
Flour,			Round Hog.	\$5 00 to 6	3 00	NE t do do
Corn Meal,		1 15		9 00 to 10	00 0	N W, S W, and part N E q'rs of 6,
Rye Meal,	1 20 to	1 35	Mutton,	6 to	10	R 6, W E L 8, subject to right of
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Turkeys,	10 to	12	cutting twelve hundred thousand
Rye,	90 to	95	Chickens,	10 to	12	feet of spruce, under resolve in
Corn,	90 to	95	Geese,	7 to	10	favor of Sam'l B. Gilman, which
Barley,	90 to	1 00		10 to	15	right expires March 11, 1865,
Beans.	2 50 to	3 25	Herdsgrass,	2 50 to 2	2 75	W 1 3, R 8, W E L 8,
Oats,	60 to	65		75 to	80	Somerset Cou
Potatoes,	30 to	40		14 00 to 10		*N W 1 6, R 16, W E L 8,
Dried Apples,		8	Lime,	85 to]	1 00	*8 W i do do
Cooking "	25 to	50		45 to	60	*NE do do
Winter 66	40 to	50	Pulled Wool,	50 to	60	N W 1 5, R 16, do
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Cheese,	12 to	16	Hides,	7 to	74	8 W 4 3, R 3, N B K P,
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Lard,	12 to	14	Lamb Skins,	60 to	75	
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AL THE REL	439 00016	100	Manage of Tone Ditte	to he marrie west		Paragray Cor

BARON LIEBIG'S GREAT WORK ON AGRICULTURE;

BOSTON MARKET June 20. Flour—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sales have been at \$5,00 @ \$5,37 for Western superfine; \$5,62 @ \$6,00 for common extras; \$6,25 @ \$7,00 for medium do; and \$7,25 \$9,25 for good and choice brands, including favorite St.

Louis.—Western mixed, 84 @ 85c, per bushel.
Cons.—Western and Canada, 83 @ 86c & bushel.
RYE.—\$1 12 \psi bushel.
HAY.—\$410 of Eastern at \$15\frac{1}{2} @ \$16.
WOOL.—Fleece and pulled Wool, 65 @ 70 \psi b.

NEW YORK MARKET June 22. Flour—State and Western continues dull and unsettled; Superfine State \$4.50 a \$4.95; extra \$5.60 a 5.70; choice, 5.75 a 5.85; round hoop Ohio \$5.80 a 5.90; superfine Western 4.65 a 5.00; extra Western 5.40 a 6.00; Southern 5 cents lower—mixed to good \$6.10 a \$6.85; fancy and extra \$6.90 a 9.25; Canada 10 a 20c lower—common 5.45 a 6.70; extra \$5.45 a 47.60. Wheat opened dull and 1 a 2 cents better—Chicago spring \$1,20 a 141; Milwaukie club \$133 @ \$1 42; red winter western \$14 @ \$1,47; Canada club 1 10 @ \$1 17.

Corn 1 a 2c lower—mixed western 78c @ 80c.

Barley—Not quoted.

Special Actices.

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA in all its forms.

In DROPSY its established curative properties have long been without a rival, as attested by universal medical testimoay.

The Diuretic and Solvent properties of the "Aromatic Schie dam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in GRAVEL and all other affections of Kidneys.

RUN AWAY.

Notice is hereby given that PERRY WOODS, a town pauper, having left my house where I have made suitable provisions for having left my house where I have made suitable provisions for having left my house where I have made suitable provisions for having left my house where I have made suitable provisions for having left my house where I have made suitable provisions for having left my house where I have made suitable provisions for having left my house where I have made suitable provisions for having left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provisions from harboring or trusting left my house where I have made suitable provision

and all other affections of Kidneys.

In GOUT and RHEUMATISM, if taken in the form of warm punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, this pure alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure.

Taken as hot punch, in HUNORAL and SPASMODIC ASTHMA, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms.

By its affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms.

By its peculiar and specific qualities, it agrees the cold distribution of Kidneys.

MA, it above numerate relief from the discressing symptoms.

By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the cold stage in AGUE and FEVER, and prepares the system for the administration of th

has stamped it with universal approbation. Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate FEMALES. It stands pre-eminent among the established curatives of the day. It is the only alcoholic preparation, in our country, that can be, generally, imbibed with pleasure and safety; never even when taken to excess, producing headache or other unpleasant consequences.

Bold, handsomely wrapped in yellow papers, in pint and quart bottles, by all Druggista, Apothecaries and Grocers in the United bottles, by all Druggista, Apothecaries and Grocers in the United battles. Purchase from the advertised agents to prevent imposition, in counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with them.

BOURBON WHISKEY, Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate FEMALES, it stands pre-eminent among the established curatives of the day.

It is the only alcoholic preparation, in our country, that can

UDOLPHO WOLFE. Warranted pure and of the best quality, with the proprietor's name on the cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Bangor street, on the 18th inst., a sorrel colored Mare, with a white stripe in the face, and a sore on the shoulder made by the collar. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

R. B. WORTHLY.

Augusta, June 20, 1863. For sale by F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta, Me.

Sm25

To See a woman in another column picking Sambuci Grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals and by the first families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

FOREIGH TURS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steamship Scotia from Liverpool June 6th and Queenstown 7th, arrived at New York June 17th.

In the absence of American news the foreign journals are very quiet on American affairs.
The barque Inca had arrived at Liverpool.
She had on board two of the erew of the barque of the part of the par

CHANGE IN POSTAL LAWS,

Township, Number and Range.

WHITE LEAD.

DEODORIZED SPIRITS.

DROPOSALS FOR WOOD-

RUN AWAY.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

OXFORD COUNTY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

*Permitted till May, 1868—stumpage to inure to the benefit of the purchaser.

28ts HIRAM CHAPMAN, Land Agent.

THE RESULT OF 16 YEARS OBSERVATION.

D. APPLETON & CO., 443 & 445 Broadway, New York, PUBLISH THIS DAY,

The Natural Laws of Husbandry,

BY JUSTICE Von LIEBIG, Edited by JOHN BLYTH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in ucens College, Cork. One vol., 12 mo. Cloth. 387 pages.

\$1.50.
In this work Baron Liebig has given to the public his mature views on Agriculture, after sixteen years of experiment and re-

SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

H. N. F. MARSHALL & CO., MANUFACTURER OF

MARSHALL'S PURE WHITE LEAD,

MARSHALL'S SUPERIOR LEAD,

Marshall's Buckeye Lead, Nos. 1 and 2. COLORS IN ASSORTED CANS.

Store No. 78 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. 3m28

"SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE."

H. N. F. MARSHALL & CO.,

78 Broad street, Boston, Mass.

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5533 \$0 25 \$1383 25

11020 \$1 25 \$13775 00 5520 50 2755 00 5520 50 2755 00

4800 \$0 15 \$720 00 4800 15 720 00 4800 15 120 00 4800 15 720 00

Will commence a course of Readings, Selections from the Mod-ern Poets, at the

On Tuesday Evening, June 6th.

at 8 o'clock. The course will consist of two Readings, on Tues-days of June 16th and 23d.

Tr Tickets for the Course, 50 cents.

2w27 WONDERFUL,

CRAIG'S MICROSCOPE. Magnifics 100 Diameters, or TEN THOUSAND TIMES

Yet so simple a child can use it. Call and examine.

1. A. STANWOOD, Agent, Augusta. C. SPAULDING, Hallowell.

C. H. WHEELER & CO.,

5 & 7 Essex street, Boston.

WILLIAM H. WOODS.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1863.

On the petition aforesaid, Orderen, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Copy of petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

272

The public are cautione for making goap, &c., not four pages of the public are cautione for making goap, &c., not four pages and pages.

Of three times the strength of common Potanh.

ATHEST: J. BURTON, Register.

27*

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, in the second Monday of June, 1863.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Mossis Rollins, late of Vassaborough, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Order, Register.

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, princied at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at nine o'clock in the foremon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.
A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register. 27* A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1863.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of George A. Baker, late of Winslow, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Orders, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.
A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register. A true copy. Attest: J. Buxros, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1863.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of LUTHER W. RAAD, late of Augusta, in said County, there exects to be publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

True copy. Attest: J. Burton. Register.

27* The copy. Attest: J. Berrox. Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held
Adaysta, on the second Monday of June, 1863.

HANNAH C. SMIFH, widow of George M. Smith, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased. having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:
Order The Granite Bank, Augusta, on the second in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

G. W. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Register of Deces Office, Nov. S. Downs, Andurn, and at the Park Processing Advanced Level Processing Ad

option of the Government after a veyears, and bear Six per cent. Interest, payable 1st of November and May in Gold, which at the present rate of premium for gold is equivalent to between Eight And Nike per Cent. Interest, payable 1st of November and May in Gold, which at the present rate of premium for gold is equivalent to between Eight And Nike per Cent. Interest, payable 1st of November and May in Gold, which at the present rate of premium for gold is equivalent to between Eight And Nike per Cent. Interest, payable 1st of November and May in Gold, which at the present rate of premium for gold is equivalent to between Eight And Nike per Cent. Interest, payable 1st of November and May in Gold, which at the present rate of premium for gold is equivalent to between Eight And Nike per Cent. Interest, payable 1st of November and May in Gold, which at the present rate of premium for gold is equivalent to between Eight And Nike per Cent. Interest, payable 1st of November and May in Gold, which at the present rate of present rates of cent. Interest, payable 1st of November and May in Gold, which at the present rate of present rates of present rates of present rates on class of Government Precurities pays so high a rate of interest on the cost as the "FIVE-TWENTY BONDS." and money invested in this Loan contributes directly to the aid and support of the Government.

Payment can be made in Current Bank Notes, Checks, or Legal Tender Notes.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.

THE subscriber, being licensed by the United States, is prepared to proure Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay for Soldiers and Saliors, their widows and heirs.

Pensions for widows or children of soldiers who died in the service.

Pay and Bounty provided for widows or children of deceased on unmarried soldiers.

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has understaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands acquisit the Nike Cent.

Approved the Government after St

JAMES M. LADD, late of READFIELD,
in the County of Kennebee, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to June 8, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I, John Mowen, of Vassalborough, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Brage, late of said Vassalborough, deceased, having been licensed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebee County, to dispose of the real estate of said Bragg, I hereby give notice that I will sell at Public Auction on the premises, at four o'clock in the afternoon, July 4th, about five acres of land with the buildings thereon, being the homestead of the deceased. Also about six acres set off to the deceased of an exceution against Alonso Bragg, the redemption of which has expired. Also one acre belonging to the Estate, owned, originally, by Daniel H. Priest, joining the Alonso Bragg lot.

JOHN MOWER, Administrator. East Vassalborough, June 8, 1863.

Office, No. 5, Darby Block—room over Military Headquarters. Reference.—Hon. James G. Blaine, M. C., Hon. Wm. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta; Wm. B. Smith, Esq., Cashier Farmer.

JAURICAL STATES AND SEASE Bank; Messrs. Homan & Badger, Publishers Maine Farmer.

In Commission of the red eceased of the deceased. Also about six acres set off to the deceased. Also about six acres set off to the deceased. Also about six acres set off to the deceased of the deceased. Also one acre belonging to the Estate, owned, originally, by Daniel H. Priest, joining the Alonso Bragg lot.

JOHN MOWER, Administrator.

East Vassalborough, June 8, 1863.

Office No. 5, Darby Block—room over Military Headquarters. Reference.—Hon. James G. Blaine, M. C., Hon. Wm. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta; Wm. B. Smith, Esq., Cashier Farmer.

In John Mower, Administrator of the Estate, owned, originally and price of the real estate of said Braggs,

New Books are received every week, published by the differ-at Evangelical Sabbath School Societies and private Houses. ent Evangelical Sabbath School Societies and private Houses.
So varied an assortment cannot be exceeded any where in New
England. Schools in the country, by sending a catalogue of the
books already in the Library, can receive a lot for examination,
and return such as are not approved.

Question Books in all their varieties always on hand—also,
Theological, Miscellancous, and School Books.

Discounts allowed as in Boston. Orders solicited.

4m15 Address. H. PACKARD.

INCORPORATED 1810! HARTFORD

PURE BLOOD DEVONS FOR SALE BY JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

Has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Augusta and vicinity, that he is prepared to give instruction of the PLANO, VIOLIN, GUTAR and other Musical Instruments Particular attention paid to beginners. Instruction thorough. Applications can be made at Stanwood's Bookstore, on Watestreet, Augusta.

Agents Wanted in every town in this State. For terms &c., apply to H. P. WEEKS, Publishers' Agent, China, Me.

WRITE TO

J. S. BIXBY, Norridgewock, Me.

If you would know how to obtain a fine Piane, Cabinet Organ

Let Green Cabinet Organ

HE AUGUSTA SHOVEL COMPANY have on hand and for sale, of their own manufacture, a lot of these celebrated floes. Every farmer should have one, for they are a labor sarvairtiel, and have given perfect satisfaction to every one that has used them. We can show a large number of testimonials, from first class Farmers, as to their usefulness and economy of labor.

A. D. BROWN, President.

Augusta, May 25, 1863.

Augusta, May 25, 1863.

\$00 COAT MAKERS wanted immediately. Also two girls with their Sewing Machines, at C. A. SAGERS 27 | Commercial street, Augusta.

The subscriber announces to his old friends and eastomers and the public generally, that he has taken the Blacksmith Shop at the South end of Water street, where he does Horse Shoeing in the best rousible manufacture. All kinds of Jobbing and Repairing done. The public generally are invited to come and try him. Horse shoes and nails made by hand in the shop from the best of iron J. N. CLIFFORD.

The public generally are invited to come and try him. Horse the County of Kennebec.

The Petition of William H. Woods, Executor of the last will of Orrison Woods, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased, is not audicient to pay the just debts, legacies and demands against said estate, by the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Augusta, and and described as follows, viz:—The homestead of the deceased. That a partial said of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Executor therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

KENNEBEC COUNTY, In Court of Product at Agreement the County of Rendered to the All I ask of the readers to be convinced of the fact is, to send for a small book of twenty-four pages that I have just published, which I will forward on receipt of name and Post

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt., Practical Apiculturis

OR CONCENTRATED LYE. A READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Of three times the strength of common Potash.

Is for sale by FRANK W. KINSMAN, Augusta, and by GRO

Take Notice. The United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, in 1862, in suit of the PENN-SYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING Co., vs. Th08. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the Saponfier. Patent dated October 21, 1856.

Perpetual injunction Awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA Salt Manufacturing Co. OFFICE—127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt Street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

For sale in PORTLAND by W. F. PHILLIPS. DEALER IN SEVEN OCTAVE & MINIATURE

PIANO FORTES

ALSO SUPERIOR ROSE-WOOD & WALNUT CASED MELODEONS AND HARMONIUNS. Post Office Address NORRIDGEWOCK, Me. Samples of the smaller Instruments can be seen at the residence of Joseph B Hopkins, Farmington Centre. Also at Mrs. C. W. S. Downs, Auburn, and at the Register of Deeds Office, Norridgework.

Chief Justice BIGELOW, President.
His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, and AMOS A. LAW-RENCE, Vice Presidents.
WALDO HIGGINSON, Treasurer.
U. TRACY HOWE, Secretary.
War Claims of all kinds adjusted, and collected, and advice

We having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Silas Richardson, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing the twenty-fifth day of May, instant, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us, at the office of Reuben Foster, Esq., in Waterville, in said County, on the last Saturday of the months next following, viz., July, August, September and October, from one to four o'clock P. M.

D. F. GOODRICH,
Dated this 30th of May, 1863.

"TAXES.

The Tax Bills of the City of Augusta, for 1863, have been committed to me for collection, and I am authorised by a vote of the City Council to discount 10 per cent. upon all Taxes paid, except poil, on or before the 3d day of July, till the 2d day of November next. And that all Foll Taxes remaining unpaid ten days after the 3d day of July till the 2d day of November next. And that all Foll Taxes remaining unpaid ten days after the 3d day of July be collected by legal measures.

To accommodate citizens upon the West side of the river, shall occupy a desk in the Office of M. CUNNINGHAM, City Clerk, on the four last days of the 10 per cent. discount.

THOS. LITTLE, Collector. Augusta, June 16, 1863.

NEW DRUG STORE.

The undersigned having opened an Apothecary Store in the building recently occupied by J. W. Patterson, on the east side of the river, is prepared to furnish

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Dye-Stuffs,

Of every description. Also

THE Farm now occupied by the suberiber.

The undersigned having opened an Apothecary Store in the building recently occupied by J. W. PATTERSON, on the east side of the river, is prepared to furnish

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Dye-Stuffs, Of every description. Also

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, Mats, Choice Groceries, Confectionery, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Colognes, Fine Extracts for the Handkerchief, &c., &c. All the Standard Patent Medicines constantly on hand. Traceful attention given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Augusta, May, 1863.

MAINE SAB. SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, NO. 61 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND.

New Books are received every week, published by the different Evangelical Sabbath School Societies and private Houses.

FOR SALE.

Broadway, New York.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Farm now occupied by the subcriber, containing 20 acres, more or less, lying on the west side Kennebec River, in Augusta, nearly opposite Insane Hospital and in til view of same, within five minutes' walk of State House, is now offered for sale. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation, having cut the past year over 30 tons hay. The buildings are good and convenient—good house and wood shed, new stable, 30 by 40, good barn, with sinughter house attached, which furnishes an abundant supply of dressing. With a small expense, said farm sould be made one of the handsomest places on Kennebec River. Nevertheless I am going to sell. Possession given immediately, if desired. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

A. G. LONGFELLOW.

Augusta, June 8, 1883.

FOR SALE.

THE HIRAM HALL PARM in Lyndon, containing 240 acres of land; good buildings, very convenient for all purposes. Part of the land under very high cultivation; twenty acres in wheat and oats, looking finely. Will cut from 50 to 100 tons of hay, and is a very superior farm in all respects. Title good and will be sold at a great bargain. Poscession given immediately.

HARTFORD
FIFO INSUITANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$1,045,786.95.
Policies issued and renewed; losses equitably adjusted and aid immediately upon satisfactory proofs, in New York funds, y the undersigned, the duly authorized agent.

If WEEKS Agent for China.

He weeks Agent for China. A. SAWTELLE, Water Street, Augusta, or

J. T. ELLIS, 939 Broadway, N. Y. Augusta, June 15, 1863. DR. M. C. BURGESS,
DENTIST, Second Floor Darby Block, Augusta, Me.

BEFERENCES.—Gov. Abner Coburn; Adj. Gen. John L. Hods don; A. G. Wakefield, Esq., Bangor; F. S. Sabine, Esq. Bar-gor; Rev. Mr. Wright, Cong. Clergyman, Rockport; Bev. Mr. Hutchinson, Methodist Clergyman, Rockland.

\$10 A DAY made by selling the HISTORY OF THE GREAT CHANDLER'S HORSE HOE. REBELLION.

CITY OF AUGUSTA. The Regular Meeting of the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts, will be holden at the Aldermen's Room on SATUR-DAY before the first Monday of each month, at 2 o'clock F. M. W. F. HALLETT, Chairman. May 11, 1863.

Leave Portland for Bath, Branswick, and Augusta, and stations on the Somerset & Kennebec, and Androsoggin Railroads, at 1.00 P. M.
Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta, at 1.00 and 8.15 P. M.
Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebec & Portland, Androsooggin, and Somerset & Kennebec Reads.
Stages leave Bath for Wiscasset, Rockland, &c., at 8.00 A.
M. and 3.00 P. M.
Stages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4.00 P. M.
B. H. CUSHMAN, Manager and Sup't.
Augusta, April. 6, 1863.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK

STEAMERS.

Semi-Weekly Line.

THE spiendid and fast Steamships "OHESAPEAKE," Capt.
WILLETT, and "PARKERSBUKG," Capt. HOTTMAS, will until
further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and
SATURDAY, at 4 clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River,
New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen
gers, making this the most speedy, asfe and comfortable reute
for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5 including Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec,
Bangor, Bath, Augurta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as
early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.
For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West street, New York.

FOR RONTON.

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after MONDAY, April 6, 1863, Passenger Trains
will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston, at 5,30 and 11.15
A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androsceggin Railroad
for all stations on that road.
Leave Portland for Bath, Brunswick, and Augusta, and
stations on the Somerset & Kennebec, and Androscoggin Railroads, at 1.00 P. M.

FOR BOSTON.

The Superior Sea-going Steamer EASTERN QUEEN,

JASON COLLINS, Master,
Will leave Halloweii at 1‡, Gardiner at 3, Richmond at 4, and
ath at 6 o'clock, P. M., every MONDAY and THURSDAY,
Reaton. RETURNING—leave Central Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY, RETURNING—leave Central Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.

FABE from Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, \$2; Richmond, \$1.75; Rath, \$160.

AGENTS:—C. H. Mulliken & Co., Augusta; H. Fuller & Son, Hallowell; Wm. W. Bradstreet, Gardiner; J. T. Robinson, Richmond; John E Brown, Bath
The Steamer AUGUSTA leaves Augusta at 12½ o'clock, for connection with the Eastern Queen. NOTICE TO PASSENGERS GOING WEST.

NO COMBINATION. Great Reduction of Fare via Grand Trunk Railway, PORTLAND, DANVILLE, OR YARMOUTH JUN'S,

TO DETROIT. FARES: First Class, Second Class, To Detroit and back, first class, hiengo, Milwaukie, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via Lake Steamers from Sarnia, \$18 00 12 00

PLOSE CONNECTIONS MADE AT DETROIT WITH ALL TRAINS FOR THE WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH, Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

AMERICAN MONEY RECEIVED AT PAR for Steeping Car
Berths and for Meals at Refreshment Stations.

Tickets from Detroit to all points West, can be procured on
arrival of Grand Trunk trains at Detroit. Passengers, by this
arrangement will effect a saving of at least \$4.40 each, over all
other routes.

THROUGH TICKETS can be procured at the Reduced Rates
at all the Ticket Offices, and of the Conductors on the Kennebec
& Portland Railroad.

2w27

J. W. CLAPP, Agent, Augusta-

FLYING MAC.

in many of a control THE CELEBRATED STALLION FLYING MAC is seven rearsold, weighs 1,100 pounds, stands sixteen flands high. which has made better time than any other Stallion in the United States.

Flying Mac has never been beat—he has trotted twice at Augusta for the premiums, twice at Portland at the Fair, taking the two first premiums in 1860; once at Skowhegan, taking the first purse for Stallions, Oct., 1862.

Flying Mac, if closely matched, will make better time next fall than has been made in this State by any Stallion. He can show as good stock as any other Stallion, from 1 to 3 years old. He will stand at my stable for the improvement of stock

At Augusta, near the East and Kennebec Bridge.

Terms:—\$15 to warrant, \$10 for season, \$6 single service.

Owners of mares at their own risk at time of service

As to the qualifications of my Stallion for a stock horse, I refer to the following gentlemen who have willingly lent their names:

refer to the following gentlemer names:
Hon Samuel Cony, Augusta, Col. Samuel S. Brooks, do., Philander Percival, do., Capt. Elisha Springer, do., Edward B. Thorn, do., S. S. Morey, do., T. W. Foss, do., John N. Hartwell, do., Anson Church, Eq., do., Corydon Chadwick, China. Wallnee Leadbetter, do., Josiah Shead, Readfield, Isaac Runnells, Vassalboro', Isaac Moody, do., James R. Robbins, do., Amasiah Trask, do., Benjamin Severanco, Windsor, Hiram Doe, do., William C. Rosto.

Anson Church, Esq., do., Corydon Chadwick, China, Allen Malcom, do. JOHN SHAW.

BLACK HAWK "WAMSUTTA."

This Horse is seven years old; celor, dark mahorany, stands 15½ hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds, and for a stock horse is second to no horse in Maine. He has had but little training, and can show a 2.50 gait.

He will stand for the use of mares as follows: the first three days of each week at my stable, in Belgrade; Thursday, at 10 o'cloc'; at Smithfield, and the afternoon at Mercer Village; Priday and Saturday at New Sharon Village.

Reference can be had as regards his stock, to the following gentlemen, who have had the opportunity of seeing it:

James Howes, New Sharon.

Z. Weston, Belgrade. James Howes, New Sharon,
J. Biaisdell, Rome,
J. Wiggin, Vascalboro',
A. P. Smiley, Vassalboro',
J. C. Chadbourne, Vassalboro',
Augustus Mills, Augusta.

TERMS. Single service, \$6; season, \$10; \$15 to warrant a foal. All mares at the risk of their owners.
Season service to commence the 28th of May, and end the 10th of August. THE STALLION "GEN. KNOX,"

Will be found as formerly at the Breeding Establishment of THOMAS S. LANG, North Vas salloro", Maine.

GEN. KNOX will be under the control of Foster S. Palmer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

Pauce or Service—220 the Season, \$30 to Warrant. Pasturage for marcs 50 cts., per week; Stabling, \$1.50.

Gen. Knox is in the finest condition, without the least taint of scratches, or any constitutional defect whatever.

Ar First Class T. otting Horses will find a market at this es-

THE KNIGHTS HORSE,

Which formerly stood at North Wayne, will stand this season at my stable, one mile from Winthrop Village, on the East Monmouth road. This Horse is second to no horse in the State for Stock; the colts are fast trotters, and many of them have been sold at high prices.

TRANS:—\$5 to warrant; \$4 for the season; \$3 for single service.

N. N. KNIGHT.

Winthrop, May 13, 1863. winthrop, May 13, 1863.

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber in EAST WINTHROP this season, for the improvement of Roadsters and Trotters.

This Colt was circle by the Black Morgan. He is dark bay, stands fifteen hands high, and weighs 950 pounds.

Terms \$5, \$5 and \$10. Season to close August 15th. Mares are at the risk of owners. The part of the fisk of owners.

Mares sent from a distance will be kept in stable or at pasture.

Mares sent from a distance will be kept in stable or at pasture.

C. V. WHITE.

4w24

THE YOUNG BLACK HAWK.

This celebrated Horse is eight years old, stands sixteen hands high, weighs eleven hundred color dapple black. He is one of the finest Horses in the State, and is considered by the best judges to be as good a stock horse as there is in the State. His colts have been sold from one hundred and ficen to two hundred and seventy-five dollars at four years old. His colts show great speed.

Said horse was sired by the Sherman Black Hawk of Vermont, which trotted a mile in 2.36. Those that wish to have fine horses will find this to be the best. He will stand as follows: lows:

MONDAYS, at Livermore Falls; TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and THUSDAYS. at the stable of the subscriber in Wilton; FRIDAYS at Strong Village; SATURDAYS at Farming.

A. BROWN.

Gw25

Gw25

BLACK HAWK STALLION, BROWN HARRY,

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

Forty-one head of Pure Blood Short Horns,
Durham Bulls, Cown and Heifers. Also South
Bowns, Cotswold and Leicester Back Lasibs.

ELIJAH WADSWORTH.

Livermore Falls. May 21, 1863.

CHESTER PIGS FOR SALE.

For sale by the subscriber, 45 Chester Pigs, from one to four weeks old.

Vascalboro', June 19, 1863.

CHESTER PIGS FOR SALE.

A GENTS WANTED.

To sell fine Sixel-plate engravings. Active agents can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to be a shalf the cost. Any family can make to make t

GENERAL SCOTT.

Is seven years old and weighs twelve hundred ibs.
He was sired by the oelebrated Eaton Horne. His dam was an English blooded mare. He is 16¢ hands high and can trot a mile in 2 45. His stock is equal to that of any Horse in the State. Some of his colis can be seen at my stable. He will stand the coming season at my stable at the Franklin House, in Augusta, SATURDAYS and MONDAYS; Damariscotta, TURSDAYS and WEDNESBAYS; Waldoboro' Village, THURSDAYS; Head of Damariscotta Fond, FRIDAYS.
TREMS: \$10 to Warrant; \$3.50 the Season; \$5 Single Service.

REFERENCES—John Wing, Manchester; James Kegan, E. E. Savage, Augusta; Jethro Gardner, Vasraboro'; James Downs, East Vassaboro'; Mr. White, Damariscotta.

Augusta, May 22, 1863.

BROWN HARRY,
WILL stand for the use of Marcs the ensuing season at my
stable in Foxcroft, 14 miles from Dover and Foxcroft Village.
This horse will be seven years old in June next, stands 164
hands high, weighs 1000 lbs. is fine style and a fast trotter. Troted his full mile in 2 39 when five years old, on the Lowell (Ms.)
Trotting Park. Since that time he has not been driven. I have
no deabt but he can trot much faster new. He is in fine condition and free from all defects.
Farmers in this part of the State will do well to patrenize this
horse, as the terms are very low for a horse of his clams, and
this is the last season that he will be in the State.

TREMS.—Single Service, \$5; Season, \$7; Warrant, \$10.
P. M. JEFFORDS.
Foxcroft, May 27, 1863.

OUR SHADOW.

- It falls before, it follows behind,
 Darkest still when the day is bright;
 No light without the shadow we find,
 And never shadow without the light.
- It walks when we walk, it runs when we run,
- From it we cannot flee away;
 But it tells which way to look for the sun;
 We may turn our backs on it any day.
- And who would wish their shadow to lose, And be in the case of the shadowless man? Yet hearts in their folly often choose To make their world on the shadowless plan-
- All bright—a shadow will make them grieve, Though round is shining the broadest light All black—they would have the world believe Their speck of darkness is endless night.
- But ever mingles the light and shade, Sorrow of joy is ever made, And what were a hope without a fear?
- A morning shadow o'er youth is cast, And gently softens its blinding glare; While the shadow, lengthening across the past, Fixes our fondest memories there.
- One shadow there is, we see not here,

THE WIND AND LEAF, AN ELOPEMENT

- O listen, ladies, and I'll tell you brief,
- O listen, ladies, and I'll tell you brief,
 A touching tale, and true as history.
 The wind and leaf held dalliance. "Gentle Leaf,"
 Began the Wind, "awake and fly with me!
 For thee I pass'd the beds where roses are;
 And though their whispers iragrant woo'd my stay,
 And every little bud shone like a ster,
 I thought on thee;—arise and come away!
 Thy sisters dark are sleeping in the dew,
 I would not rouse their coldness with a sigh;
 But thou the beautiful, and I the true,
 Were meant for common passion—let us fly."
- The Leaf complied, and ere a day was done Was flung aside—a thing to tread upon. -Tait's Magazine.

Our Story-Teller.

The Raffle for the Elephant.

It is now four years ago that a certain Mr. Joseph Fletcher, generally known in Hertfordshire by his sporting name of "Porky Jenkins," kept the "Flying Dutchman," a public house in the pleasant little country town of Pipington-cum-Tabor, a little off the high road, and about a dozen miles or so beyond the sepulchral town of St. Albans.

Porky Jenkins had formerly been the champio

of the light weights, and the hero of special paragraphs in the sporting papers, but having got old, puffy, and thirsty, and having sold so many fights and so many backers, that no one at last could be found daring enough to either front him or back him, he had thrown up the sponge, and gracefully retired under the shade of his own laurels, behind the bar of private life. Handsome but for a broken nose, brave but for his fat, virtuous but for a disposition to low gambling, Porky Jenkins was respected by his honored by the poachers whose game he bought, and feared by every one but his wife.

The Flying Dutchman was a place where many sorts of beer was drawn, and many sorts of business transacted. Inquests were held in that lit-tle wainscoted parlor, and also public meetings; there raffles took place, and there the "Sons of Apollo" chanted; there bargains were struck, and there foreign wars and home taxes were dis cussed, over gin and water. In fact, the Flying Dutchman was at once a goose-club, a music-hall a market-room, a tavern, and a betting-booth. On the October night referred to, a raffle was

being held-a raffle, I may say, unprecedented, whether we take into consideration the enormous nature of the prize, or the ridiculously low sum each had to risk. I would give any one from Shrovetide to Shrovetide, and he would not guess what it was the small tradesmen of Pipington-cum-Tabor were raffling for, that October night cum-ration were raining for, that October hight in question. A fat goose and a bottle of Old Tom? Not a bit of it. A mangle and garden roller? No. A piano and a chestnut mare? But, dear, I had forgotten; I let it all out in the title of my story. Well, it was, I own it, of all things in the world, that ponderous freak of creation, an Elephant, and coing at a great sagrifice. ation, an Elephant, and going at a great sacrifice, too. It was being raffled for by forty members, who had laid down ten shillings each, and were now throwing dice for the stupendous and rather

impracticable prize. members-Buckle, the saddler; Lacey the tailor; Druff, the baker; Chickenbody, th green grocer; Stithy, the blacksmith; Howell, the gardener; with the other thirty four competthe gardener; with the other thirty four compet-itors, were in a state of feverish wrangling and garrulous excitement, partly owing to the heat of competition. Chickenbody, the little weak-minded green-grocer, had actually, in defiance of his acid "nagging" wife, bought all three shares of Porky Jenkins, who had parted with them with feigned reluctance, and only receiving a bonus of one pound sterling and a glass of gin and bitters. Thirty-nine white clay pipes were pointing and nodding simultaneously at Chicken-body, who never could smoke, and therefore very wisely abstained—Augustus Chickenbody, who had just thrown ties with Druff, the baker, and was going to throw again for the conqueror. the elephant had been the Koh-i-noor, or the goose with the golden eggs, Chickenbody could not have been more excited; he forgot at that moment the high price of potatoes, and even his wife, whom he had that night left on the plea of

urgent business with a market-gardener at Cod But here I must digress from my main subject, and explain how it was that an elephant ever found its way to Pipington-cum-Tabor, and why it was put up to raffle, when we all know that people generally only raffle for kettle-holders, explosive guns, ricketty dressing cases, and other small and useful articles. This is how it was. The elephant raffled was no common elephant, but the celebrated performing animal once belonging to "The Royal Imperial Olympic Centraliza-tion Circus Company, who had lately been per-forming the Bombardment of Samarcand," in which piece the aforesaid elephant figured as 'Runjeet Sing,' the favorite elephant of the Em-

peror of Tamerlane."

Now, the Royal Imperial Olympic Centralize tion Circus Company had wandered through the home-counties with great loss, and had finally gone to pieces, and been left a complete wreck a Pipington-cum-Tabor. The company had before this rolled on from place to place, throwing over goods to the storm, till little more than the hulk was left for Mr. Horatio Fitzjones de Beverly to steer into port. One by one the tumblers, and riders and grooms had deserted him, till only an elephant, some vans and a few dresses, an Arab mahout, or elephant driver, and Mr. H. F. de Beverly himself, were left. The last named gentleman, revelling without money, had, rumon said, so entangled himself in debt at his quarter at the Flying Dutchman, as to compel him to sel his vans, and finally to put up his elephant for

There were only three people in the room tha night who did not appear to share the general excitement—these were Porky Jenkins, Mr. H. F. de Beverly, and the real Arab with the Tippe rary countenance. Mr. De Beverly, with the Tipperary countenance. Mr. De Beverly, with the plaid and cloth waistoot, festooned with gold chain, sat especially still in his chair, and preserved an undeviating expression of benevolence. But while fortune was poising her scales above the heads of Augustus Chickenbody and Ezra Druff, the air rang with cries of "Tommy Dods!" "Odd man out!" "Man!" "Woman!" "Head I win!" "Tails, you lose!" "One to me!" and competing cries. The air seemed full of rattling dice. At last, at the third throw, Chickenbody flings sixes. The elephant—the elephant is his Mr. De Beverly announces the fact in the voice of old Hamlet's ghost, and Porky Jenkins strikes the table a tremendous blow with a pewter pint

"Going, going, gone!"
The thirty-nine rafflers crowded around Chickenbody, and congratulated him. Mr. De Beverly offered him ten pounds for his prize.

Chickenbody, with his hair slightly over his forehead, which did not, however, much disturb him, and with his thumbs, a la Sir Robert Peel, in the arm-holes of his waistcoat, declared "they were jolly companions every one," and ordered glasses round, on Porky Jenkins requesting to know what he was going to stand. At a later hour he begged Mr. De Beverly—who had jus given the company the love-seene from "Romeo and Juliet"—to "hand over the elephant," which the manager said "was a good one," and promised that the animal should be sent round in the morning, in the care of Abdallah, the real Arab who would take care of it for two shillings a week. A little after twelve, Mr. Chickenbody, scared by the reproachful chimes of St. Simon Magus, re-

rned home singing.
His wife unbolted the door and let down the "Hurrah, Louisa!" he cried, "I've won the elephant; it's coming with the milk in the morn-

Won th' elephant-yes, I've won th' ele "Mr. Chickenbody," said the austere lady,
"I'm ashamed of you! You've been drinking
again. Get to bed; you don't know what you

The next morning, Mr. Chickenbody was awakened from a pleasant dream by a scream from his wife, who had risen before him, and who was dressed and looking out of the window.

"Gustus! Gustus!" She screamed, "here's bills of fare for weeks; trusses of straw, trusses are elephant knowing at our day. Why was after the screen of the screen o an elephant knocking at our door. Why, you horrid wretch, what have you been doing?" weeks, £35 14s. 6d. It was too true. The next moment came a knock at the window, and the real Arab, with a white turban on his coccanut of a head, mounted on a huge elephant. Mrs. Chickenbody threw up the window and exclaimed: "He is eating ours off."

"Get away, man! We have nothing for you!"
The man replied, cool as a cucumber, in his

Have him hid away in the stable, and give the man some breakfast. He'll be useful to drive in man some breakfast. He'll be useful to drive in our light cart and take round the vegetables."

"Take around the vegetables!" said Mrs. Chickenbody, in an emphatic voice, expressive of the deepest scorn. "O, you wretch! And is ho to drive the elephant in the new cart?"

"Attention of his little fortress of objections and compelled of his little fortress of objections and compelled wreenditional surrender. That very night,

etables; and he'll eat leaves, or grass, or any thing, Abdallah says, and when we get tired of had been seen in the neighborhood of Pipington

carriage-spring—Come in."

These last words were not in the text, but were

Mrs. Chickenbody.
"We'll get him some food," said the proprie

eh, Abdallah ?"

have him."

Mr. Chickenbody took the bill of fare Abdallah handed him, read it, and then turned pale, and sank back in his chair.

"Average daily food of an adult elephant: one his hind legs and paced slowly before Sir Hercules."

truss of hay, one truss of straw, a bushel of bar-ley meal and bran mashed together, thirty pounds f potatoes, and six pints of water."
"Why, it would fill a barn!" said Chicken-

body.

Abdallah, quite unmoved, replied:

sherry."

"We're ruined!" said Chickenbody. "My dear, you're right. Our income won't bear the strain upon it for six months. We must exhibit the elephant, or he'll eat us out of house and home. Why, he's worse than fourteen children and an Irish servant."

spot; one wore a white hat, banded with rusty crape, the other wore a once white turban. They were Mr. Fitzjones de Beverly and the real Arab, who had been invited to a share of the festivities of the servants' hall. They ran forward, exclaiming, half out of breath:

"No, yes—no, yes; it is."

The attempt to show the animal at a shilling head totally failed, as all the town could see the enormous quadruped for nothing when Abdallah took him out for an airing. As for the real Arab, he proved a total failure in the light cart, as he always took the new potatoes to the house that wanted the new peas, and the carrots to that which had its heart on vegetable marrows. In fact, he proved a worthless, drunken rascal,

and was always to be found at the Flying Dutchman, holding mysterious conferences with his late master, Mr. De Beverly.

The elephant improved Mr. Chickenbody's knowledge of natural history, but it sadly preyed upon his pocket, and his wife's never-to-be-forgotten hundred and twenty pounds. It is all very well to watch an intelligent animal sway backwards and forwards and nick up have with the work of the work his probose at a zoological garden, when you right foot, and for some minutes appeared to be ing an elephant is no joke. That art to the comparing its surface with that of the comparing its surface with the an algerman. To fill him was like filling the hold of the Great Eastern; he would take a truss of Chickenbody, who remained dumb with astonishhay for luncheon, and a wheelbarrow of potatoes for supper. Four pailfuls of barley-meal mash only served to give him a zest for a light cartload cules. "I require no more proof; it is enough

only served to give him a zest for a light cartload of damaged carrots and red cabbages. He fed himself as if he was putting a cartridge into a breech-loader, such, with all his voracity, was his deliberate care, neatness and exasperating exactitude. There was nothing doing all day at Chickenbody's but unloading potatoes and barley meal for the red to the red t for this horrible incubus.

probably beat her to death with it, tread her under foot, kneel on her and gore her; upon which

Poor Chickenbody was eventually released. she desisted.

The horrible creature was always leading poor of Porky Jenkins, whom some malicious people Chickenbody into trouble. Once it broke down

a turnpike gate, and the unlucky green-grocer was fined. On another occasion it trod on sixteen fox-hounds, the property of a peppery, pompous baronet, Sir Hercules Wadlington, and it pous baronet, Sir Hercules Wadlington, and it cost Mr. Chickenbody twenty pounds to quiet that irrascible master of the hounds. At another time, this monster, in a nocturnal walk, ate twothirds of a stack of hay, and trod half a turnip field into a mash—all of which damage its luck-

I am afraid Abdallah was a rascal.

Unfortunately, in order to sell anything, it is necessary that there should be a buyer. Now, there was not a man in Pipington-cum-Tabor who would not as soon have thought of buying the parish church for an observatory. Mr. De Beverly, who still hung about the place, had certainly offered ten pounds, but Chickenbody had spent more than that in meal-mashes. In moments of rage and vexation, he thought of poisoning the creature, or tying him on the railroad, so as to be run over. But in one case he would upper case, and annihilated Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he informed Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony he winters, and he was at his service. Mr. Wirt rose to commence the cross-examination, but seemed for a moment quite perplexed how to proceed, but quickly assumed a manner expressive of his incredulity as to the facts clicited, and coolly eyeing the witness, and he was this service. Mr. Wirt's client. be run over. But in one case he would upset you have ever read a work called Baron Munthe train, and in the other he would require more chausen?"

furnish him with.

One month after the raffle, Mr. Chickenbody discovered Abdallah in an attempt to carry off the elephant, and traced him to Muddleton, where he had got drunk. The elephant had been put in the parish pound, whence, by paying a heavy fine, Chickenbody redeemed him. That night Abdallah, who, when in a rage, spoke with rather a strong Tipperary brogue. Was paid off the most deliberate and solemn manner, said:—

"Sir, have you ever read Wirt's Patrick Henrather a strong Tipperary brogue, was paid off and dismissed, and disappeared for a time from ry?"

Mr. C. had been much alarmed by the repeated won the case. warnings he had received from the active country justice, Sir Hercules Wadlington, not to venture out with the animal in the middle of the day, for fear of its frightening carriage horses and alarm- was about to play a national air, and that who

Chickenbody groaned.
"No income would stand it. He is eating his head off, Louisa."

"But, my dear, what you propose is felony." "It's trespass. We should be informed against. 'Rubbish! Take him out the back way, afte jargon:

"Me Abdallah. Massa Chickenbody win elephant. I bring elephant. Where elephant go, Abdallah go. Where am I to put him up, ma'am?"

"Is it true, Mr. Chickenbody?" inquired the lady of her miserable husband, who only groaned and hid his head in the bed-clothes.

"It is true," he said; "the elephant is mine. Have him hid away in the stable, and give the

"But suppose the keepers see me, and fire

What next?

The whole of the next day was spent in studying from a book on natural history, borrowed from the schoolmaster of Pipington-cum-Tabor, the habits and customs of his new possession.

"Wonderful animal!" observed Mr. Chickenbody drove out the elephant, with fear and trembling, up the long dark lane leading to the park of Sir Hercules Wadlington, that terror body to his wife, after his first hour's reading. body to his wife, after his first hour's reading. of vagrants and enemy of all inferior beings. "Intelligent animal! and will cost us nothing, Our timid little wild beast proprietor was in a "Intelligent animal! and will cost us nothing, our time lette will be be be proposed with the work of peculiar alarm that evening, as there was otables; and he'll eat leaves, or grass, or any-

thing, Abdallah says, and when we get tired of him we can make a fortune showing him round the country, or selling him to the Muddleton Zoological Gardens."

"Stuff and nonsense!" replied the unappeasable Mrs. C. "You'll ruin yourself with your fancies. You'll spend my hundred and twenty pounds in a month, in merely feeding that monster."

Mr. Chickenbody, obstinate for once, went on reading:

"This gigantic and clever animal has been trained to pile logs, drag cannon, and lay building-stones. Its tusks weigh about one hundred and twenty pounds. The foot of the elephant is admirably formed, and the horny plates of the hoof are arranged on the principle of the common carriage-spring—Come in."

"This gigantic and clever animal has been trained to pile logs, drag cannon, and lay building-stones. Its tusks weigh about one hundred and twenty pounds. The foot of the elephant is admirably formed, and the horny plates of the hoof are arranged on the principle of the common carriage-spring—Come in."

that moment there came a crash among the lau-rels and box trees in the shrubbery, and Runjeet carriage-spring—Come in."

These last words were not in the text, but were occasioned by a loud knock at the door. It was Abdallah, who, making a salam, entered and said:

"Massa Chickenbody, Runjeet Sing bery hungry—bery mad—bery bad toothache—want grub! No give grub, him cry 'Umph,' and break down shed, everyting, and kill somebody."

"O, don't let him kill anybody," screamed Mrs. Chickenbody.

"O, don't let him kill anybody," screamed Mrs. Chickenbody.

"We'll get him some food," said the propries.

"We'll get him some food," said the propries.

er, who could not be far off. All he had then tor, grandly. "I suppose a sack of potatoes and bundle of carrots will go some way with him; prevent its doing more damage than necessary. already even now one enormous foot rested eh, Abdallah?"

"Go some way!" scornfully snorted the real
Arab. "Elephant no little cow, no little horse.
Runjeet Sing die unless he eat ebery day this.
That what Massa Beverly give him six year he have him."

already even now one enormous 100t rested on a bed of Tom Thumb geraniums, and the other on a promising plot of calccolarias. Sir Hercules, therefore, with great gallantry, advanced upon the elephant, raising his bamboo cane in one have him." when steering a "difficult" and rather irascibl

of everybody, Runjeet Sing reared himself upon his hind legs and paced slowly before Sir Hercules Wadlington, nodding his big head to the tune of "Old Dog Tray," which some violins inside th house, unconscious of danger, were playing While yet in this attitude, which Chickenbody from behind a tree, regarded with mingled he ror and surprise, two men broke forth from be-"And when he perform, one bottle of the best hind the servants who had come running to the porter, or a pint of sherry—no dance without spot; one wore a white hat, banded with rusty

That elephant was almost the ruin of poor Chickenbody. Customers began to leave his shop and go to Teagle's, at the other end of the town, Chickenbody. Customers began to leave his shop and did the same. Chickenbody came forward and go to Teagle's, at the other end of the town, because the story went that he was going cracked and had actually bought an elephant, which he fed with the best vegetables, keeping only the he fed with the best vegetables, keeping only the treaty, till Sir Hercules stormed in and stopped the original and objection. The consequence of the ignorance of brutality of that objection. The consequence of the ignorance of brutality of that objection. The consequence of the ignorance of brutality of that objection. The consequence of the ignorance of brutality of that objection. The consequence of the ignorance of brutality of that objection. The consequence of the ignorance of brutality of that objection. The consequence of the ignorance of brutality of that objection. The consequence of the ignorance of brutality of that objection. The consequence of the ignorance of brutality of that objection. The consequence of the ignorance of brutality of that objection. The consequence of the ignorance of

"has stolen our elephant, Sir Hercules; he has robbed us of our little all." "Yes, he big thief," said Abdallah. "Masse

"Your proof, gentlemen," said Sir Hercule patting the elephant. "How do you prove this intelligent animal to be yours?"
Abdallah fumbled in his pocket and producing a round lump of dry clay, spoke half in Irish and half in Arabic to Mr. de Beverly.

"My faithful Arab," said the arch-rogue "tells

Poor Chickenbody was removed, fighting, kickgot so violent that she used to go on ing, and loudly remonstrating. De Beverly and with a toasting-fork and prick the elethe sly, with a toasting-fork and prick the ele-phant by the hour together, till Mr. C. told her that if she touched the animal's trunk, he would they made off to the nearest railway station, and

WEBSTER AND WIRT.

Daniel Webster was once engaged in a case one of the Virginia courts, and the opposing counsel was William Wirt, author of the Life of

counsel was William Wire, as a brilliant romance.

"Sell him, massa," constantly chimed in Abdallah; "sell him; he no good to you; no dance for you; too much eat; presently sore feet, bad legs, swollen jaw, toothache; then he no sell at all. No good; sell him, massa."

all. No good; sell him, massa."

counsel was William wire, accounts with the progress of the case Mr. Webster produced a highly respectable witness, whose testimony (unless disproved or impeached) settled the case, and annihilated Mr. Wirt's client. After casting through the testimony he informed Mr.

the train, and in the other he would require more pounds of prussic acid than any druggist would furnish him with.

Chausen?"

Before the witness had time to reply, Mr. Webster quickly rose to his feet and said:—

"Sir, have you ever read Wirt's Patrick Hen

the horizon of Pipington-cum-Tabor, with many wild Irish oaths and oriental ejaculations.

It was about this time that Mrs. Chickenbody suggested a plan of more economically feeding the monster, that would never certainly have entered into the head of her disheartened husband.

The effect was so irresistible that even the judge could not control his rigid features. Mr. Wirt himself joined in the momentary laugh, and turning to Mr. Webster, said, "Suppose we submit this case to the jury without summing up?" which was assented to, and Mr. Webster's client worth case.

The manager of a Louisville theatre recentfear of its frightening carriage horses and alarming ladies.
"Very well," said Mrs. Chickenbody, "let us take advantage, Augustus, of the old grumpy's take advantage, Augustus, of the old grumpy's warning. Take him into the park and let him feed there at night. It is impossible to let that horrid creature go on eating into our hundred and twenty pounds, or we shall be in the workhouse very soon. The animal has eaten fourteen sacks of potatoes in twelve days; every sack of potatoes costs us ten shillings hard money. Look here."

Mrs. Chickenbody made a spiteful wet half

here."

Muffhead wants to know whether a wooden-legged politician would not have the advantage
melancholy snatch at a bill file that hung from a of an adversary in stumping the State.

Miscellaneous.

SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

This beautifully bright morning of March the This beautifully bright morning of March the fifth, the thermometer being near twelve of zero of Fahrenheit, at eight o'clock, found us taking the usual walk of a mile and a half along Fifth Avenue, from dwelling to office, with our four responsibilities, who go to school near by. Alice, our eight-year-old, who was full of talk, said the claws and opposable thumb of the other, he hastily reduces it to lumps, with which he stuffs our eight-year-old, who was full of talk, said the claws and opposable thumb of the other, he hastily reduces it to lumps, with which he stuffs our eight-year-old, who was full of talk, said the claws and opposable thumb of the other, he hastily reduces it to lumps, with which he stuffs our eight-year-old, who was full of talk, said the claws and opposable thumb of the other, he hastily reduces it to lumps, with which he stuffs our eight-year-old, who was full of talk, said the claws and opposable thumb of the other, he hastily reduces it to lumps, with which he stuffs our eight-year-old, who was full of talk, said the claws and opposable thumb of the other. sponsibilities, who go to school near by. Alice, our eight-year-old, who was full of talk, said: "Father, I wish I was my teacher's pet, but I am not; her pets can do as they please, but she is strict with the rest of us." "Who are her pets, my daughter?" "The ones that know their lessons best." "Are they larger or smaller than you?" "Oh! they are the tiniest girls in the school. My teacher says the smallest girls "The ones that know

answers have been made in various other cases. The actual fact is, that the good scholars study themselves to death, and are petted and favored in a great variety of ways; while those of less ter be retained, it causes disease—it is a real mental capateity are treated with an impatience and a sternness which soon gives them a dislike for school, for their teachers, and for learning in general, and Saturdays and Sundays are the only sunshiny days of the week to them. I frequently say to my children: I don't want you to strive for "head." I don't want you to be promoted, for the oftener you are, the harder you will have to study. You have plenty of time, and I would rather see you eat heartily, and sleep soundly, and know but little, than that you should know a great deal, and grow pale, and thin, and weak-

ly, and die before you are grown up.

Among the most important observances for school-children, and which every wise and affectionate parent will never lose sight of, are,

1st. See that they have all the sleep they can take. Every child under ten should be in bed by eight e'clock summer and winter, so that they eight o'clock, summer and winter, so that they may have nearly eleven bours' sleep. Those older, should be in at nine and be required to rise at six; thus they will have more time to study in

warm, dry feet, and that they sleep warmly all night.

3d. If you are human, and not a brute, never allow your child to go to bed with wounded or ruffled feelings from any angry words, or harsh or hasty conduct on your part. Always send them off to school in a happy and affectionate state of mind; and when they return, let them be invariably received with a kindly greeting, and a loving, thankful heart, that they are once more returned to you in health and safety. These things are the more necessary as their ambitions, their disappointments, their discouragements, and their troubles, in reference to their school and their troubles, in reference to them as yours to you have the feet out. Let us do as we do in our overboard. In the midst of terror and anguish, the negroes cried out, 'Let us do as we do in our

LETTER TO A BRIDE.

"I am holding some pasteboard in my hands, Addie!—three stately pluckings from the blush of ceremony! I am gazing upon a card, and upon a name—a name with which your gentle life began, a name with which your throbbing heart was lost. There is nothing strange about that card. There is nothing strange about that card. The maiden sign still looks up from it, calm and customary, as it looked on many a formal basket. I am gazing, too, upon a card where the nearer parent tells the world she will be "At Home," one day; and that is nothing new! But there is another card, whose mingling there puts a tongue of fire into this speechless pasteboard, enamelling fate on commonplace! It tells us that feeling is maturing into destiny, and these cards are but the pale heralds of a coming crisis; when a hand that has pressed friends."

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It contains a fland, 25 of which is wood land, the balance in pasturage and tillage. It is all miles from the villages of Dover and Foxcroft, 190 and Farm and Eagler of Sangor. Society good. There are five meeting houses in the village, viz.: Methodist, Baptist, Freewill Baptist, Universalist and Congregationalist.

The tillage land is under a good state of cultivation; a good rother of nearly 100 trees, about one-third grafts; some 200 orders of meeting house was built new about 9 years ago, and has one of the best cellars. There are buildings connecting the house with the barn. The size of barn is 41 by 41 feet, and has a cellar. The house when built, cost over \$1000. A more beautiful location cannot be found in the State of Maine.

All of the above can be bought for \$1150. It is an unprecedent bargain, but circumstances are such that I am disposed to make such an offer. Inquire of OTIS 8.8MITH.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

The ambedrier offers his Farm for sale. It concerns the wood land, the balance of bard, or which give described bargain, the village of bard whend it wood a land, the balance of bard wood in the disable of bard wood in th

It seems to meet me that a past, so calm and

the other's heart, to keep on in the life struggle of care and duty.

The beautiful will be there, borrowing new The beautiful will be there, borrowing new beauty from the scene. The gay and the frivolous, they and their influences, will look solemn for once. And youth will come, to gaze on all its sacred thoughts pant for; and age will totter up, to hear the words repeated that to their own lives have given the charm.

Some will weep over it as if it were a tomb, and some will laugh over it, for it is fate, not fun, this everlasting locking of their lives!

And now, can you, who have queened it over so many bending forms, can very come down to the grant of the control of the cont

many bending forms, can you come down to the frugal diet of a single heart?

Hitherto you have been a clock, giving your time to all the world. Now you are a watch, buried in one particular bosom, warming only his breast, marking only his hours, clicking only to the beat of his heart—where time and feeling shall. the beat of his heart—where time and feeling shall be in unison, until these lower ties are lost in that higher wedlock where all our hearts are united around the great Central Heart of all.

Hoping that calm sunshine may hallow you clasped hands, I sink silently into a signature.'

—Home Journal.

FLYING FOXES OF CEYLON.

There are more singular inhabitants of Ceylor trees than monkeys. The flying-foxes hang from them like fruit. The flight of these creatures is directed by means of a membrane attached to the inner-side of each of the hind-legs, and kept distended at the lower extremity by a projecting bone, just as a fore-and-att sail is distenned by a "gaff." "Over the entire surface of the thin membrane of which they are formed, sentient nerves of the utmost delicacy are distributed, by means of which the animal is enabled during the darkof which the animal is enabled during the darkness to direct its motions with security, avoiding
objects against contact with which, at such times,
its sight and other senses would be insufficient to
protect it." By day they suspend themselves
from the highest branches of the silk-cotton trees,
hanging by the claws of the hind-legs, with the
head turned upward, and pressing the chin against
the breast. At sunset, taking wing, they hover,
with a murmuring sound occasioned by the beating of their broad membraneous wings, around ing of their broad membraneous wings, around the fruit trees, on which they feed till morning, when they resume their pensile attitude as before. They hang in such prodigious numbers, that the branches often give way beneath their accumulated weight. They fly in clouds as thick as bees or midges. "When at rest or asleep, the disposition of the limbs of the flying fox is most curious. At such times, it suspends itself by one foot only, bringing the other close to its side, and thus it is enabled to wrap itself in the ample fold of its bringing the other close to its side, and thus it is enabled to wrap itself in the ample fold of its wings, which envelope it like a mantle, leaving only its upturned head uncovered. Its fur is thus protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the state of the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the state of the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the state of the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and to some expenses the protected from damp and rain, and the protected from damp and rain an arrangement of the protected from damp and rain, and the pro protected from damp and rain, and to some extent its body is sheltered from the sun. As it collects its food by means of its mouth, either

reach of it, the flying-fox is always more or less liable to have the spoil wrested from it by its intrusive companions before it can make good its way to some secure retreat in which to devour it tear each other with their hooks, and screem in those of a monkey: then suspended in safety he commences to chew and suck the juices, rejecting the refuse with his tongue."—Methodist.

PHILOSOPHY OF BATHING.

The following is from Mayo G. Smith on the subject, and is worthy of consideration:

'There are in the human body 2,700,000 glands in the school are the smartest."

On another occasion when told of a girl who was never absent, never missed a word in any of her lessons, I inquired if she was good-looking. The reply was: "She is so pale and thin; and there are sores on her hands and face." Similar answers have been made in various other cases. perspirable matter consists of solid substances. The change in the muscle, tissues, and bones occurs in from six to seven years. If this old matvirus.

Some diseases are relieved almost, instantly by opening the pores. Diarrhæa is frequently cured matter from the mucous membrane is expelled through the skin; tobacco, opium, and mercury through the skin; tobacco, opium, and mercury thus exuded. Whatever through the skin the body can expel, it can absorb. Hold the end of your fingers in spirits of turpentine; it is absorbed, goes through the system, and may be detected by its odor. Constant handling of arsenic has produced death by absorption.

The doctor relates an account of a gentleman in the Barbadoes who was in the habit of daily intoxication, and had constructed a tub with pillow to accommodate his head, and when in this state he was placed therein, and the tub was filled with cold water, in which he reposed for two or three hours, and would then arise refreshed and invigorated. When his wife or family required

six; thus they will have more time to study in the morning, when the brain is rested and acts efficiently, and will also be prevented from injuring their cyes, as very many school-children do, by using artificial light.

2d. See to it that every child goes to bed with warm, dry feet, and that they sleep warmly all whenever the blood visits it, it must carry disjurices. Notice the surface of the interior clean whenever the blood visits it, it must carry disjurices.

essons, are as important to them as yours to you the negroes cried out, 'Let us do as we do in our lessons, are as important to them as yours to you in the mightier matters of life, and if they find not a balm for all these in the affection, and smiles, and sympathy, of their mothers especially, it is to them a misfortune, and to such mothers a disgrace.

the negroes cried out, 'Let us do as we do in our own country with the sick.' Permission being given, they gently lowered their sick companions into the sea, letting them remain a few minutes, and then raised them, and placed them in the sun-light on deck until dried, and repeated the

it is to them a misfortune, and to such mothers a disgrace.

4th. By all possible means arrange that your children shall reach school with dry feet and dry clothing; the neglect of this has sent many a sweet child to its early grave, the victim of a mother's carelessness or a teacher's stupidity.

5th. School-children should cat with great regularity; thrice a day is all-sufficient for those above ten. Frequent eating, and tempting their appetites with sweetmeats and delicacies, his been the ground-work of early and life-long dyspeptites to multitudes.

6th. Teach children perseveringly the importance of attending promptly to the calls of nature; and by any and every means bring it about that this shall be done before leaving for school in the morning. To this end, arrange that they shall be through with their breakfasts an hour before it is necessary to start for school, even if they have to eat by candle-light. Cases of fatal imflammation of the bladder have often occurred in consequence of the ignorance or brutality of teachers in this connection.

7th. Embrace every opportunity of impressing

new! But there is another eard, whose mingling there puts a tongue of fire into this speechless pasteboard, enamelling fate on commonplace! It tells us that feeling is maturing into destiny, and these cards are but the pale heralds of a coming crisis; when a hand that has pressed friends' hands, and plucked flowers, shall close down on him, to whom she shall be friend and flower forever after.

I have sent you a few flowers, to adorn the dying moments of your single life. They are the gentlest types of a delicate and durable friendship. They spring up by our side when others have descreted it; and they will be found watching over our graves when those who should cherish have forgotten us.

Hallowell, April 8, 1863.

Sauff

FOR SALE.

The residence of the late JOHN HODGDON in Hallowell, consisting of a Cottage House, finished throughout with every convenience—barn connected, also workshop, carriage house, wood shed, and alughter house.

The farm connected, also workshop, carriage house, wood shed, and slughter house.

The farm connected is fruith 50 young fruit trees. Also 30 acres of woodland I miles from the house, casy of access. Together with all the farming utensils and house furniture.

The property is very desirable for a sea-faring man, being situated convenient for either steamboat or railroad travel, and one of the finest situations on the Kennebec river, commanding a fine view of the river, the city of Hallowell. Alugusta. The above property will be sold on favorable transmit and the property will be sold on favorable transmit and the public buildings at Augusta. The above property will be sold on favorable transmit and the public buildings at Augusta. The above property will be sold on favorable transmit and the public buildings at Augusta. The above property will be sold on favorable transmit and the public buildings at Augusta. The above property will be sold on favorable transmit and the public buildings at Augusta. The above property will be sold on favorable transmit and the public buildings at

It seems to meet me that a past, so calm and and pure as yours, should expire with a kindred sweetness about it; that flowers and music, kind friends and earnest words, should consecrate the hour when a sentiment is passing into a sacrament.

The great stages of our being are the birth, the bridal and the burial. To the first we bring only weakness—for the last we have nothing but dust! But here, at the altar, where life joins life, the pair come throbbing up to the holy man, whispering the deep promise that arms each other with the other's heart, to keep on in the life struggle of care and duty.

The beautiful will be there becreave and music, kind friends and terms of a family from the city, and i of a mile from the South Gardiner, about 4 miles from the city, and i of a mile from the South Gardiner, about 4 miles from the city, and i of a mile from the south Gardiner, about 4 miles from the city, and i of a mile from the south Gardiner, about 4 miles from the city, and i of a mile from the city, and i of a mile from the south Gardiner, about 4 miles from the city, and i of a mile from the south Gardiner, about 4 miles from the city and i of a mile from the city, and i of a mile from the city and i of a mile from the city, and i of a mile from the c

"TREE PROTECTOR." The most valuable Invention of the The most valuable and the war war ages of BORERS and MICE. Likewise will effectually prevent Insects from ascending the trunk and destroying the foliage and

and you who have costly ornamental and shade trees; now is your opportunity! And you who have delayed setting trees fearing Borers, Mice and Insects, need only procure Record's "Tree Protector," and you will be convinced of its utility.

The great advantage of this invention over all old methods, is that the tree is left free to grow and flourish as nature designed it should. When adjusted to the tree, a free circulation of air sadmitted to all parts, thus insuring the growth of the tree.

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Also,-Continue the Agencies in

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These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medic rariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY. FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those

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"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS,
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASTLUMS,
And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption,
Bear ample witness to the truth of the Assertion.
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
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Invigorate the Sys Invigorate the Sys Which Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

Females-Females-Females. OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLAT-ING MARRIAGE IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, Or Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous sta Uterus, Leucorrhon or Whites, Sterlity, and for all co-incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion of Dissipation, or in the

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. THE EARLY PHYSICAL DEGENERACY Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

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CURES
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At little Expense,
No inconvenience In all their Stages, Little or no change in Diet;

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Sworn and subscribed before me, this 22d day of November 1854.

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fathers upon their children." The diseases it origin various names, according to the organs it attacks. In Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumptic glands, swellings which supparate and become ulcer in the stomach and bowels, derangements which progestion, dyspepsis, and liver complaints; on the skin and cutaneous affections. These, all have the same quire the same remedy, vis., purification and invigoral blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distemyou. With feeble, foul or corrupted blood, you can health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you can serofulous disease.

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health; with that "illie of the fiesh" healthy, you cannot have serofulous disease.

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JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO., One Door North of Post Office, Augusta, Me., Offers for sale at the lowest cash prices DOUBLE EXTRA—EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR All the best brands in the market. Also Corn, Rye, Onts, Barley, Graham Flour and Feed. COD AND POLLOCK FISH.

Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—Crane's, Soda, Family, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all sizes. Oakum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to suit AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER FLOUR MILL. Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1862.

PAUL MERRILL, M. D.,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THYSICIAN'S CARD.

143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's. Augusta, Dec. 1, 1862.

A superior embrocation for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Sprains,
Bruises, Lame Back, Piles, Sore Nipples, &c., for sale by

EBEN FULLER.

PRAYELLING AGENTS.—S. N. Taber, Jas. Sturgis, Warren Fuller, H. P. Weeks, Wm. Swett, South Paris.

VOL. X

Our Home, our Cou

What kind of an inveterate prejuc unpretending root, under the influence themselves or are They will tell you t exhaustor of the soi it contains but little statements do not gether ; for one mu tains but little besid soil of but little els haustion easily sup It is true that the cropped long enoug some important pr phosphate of lime. that it contains a l therefore requires supply of nutrimer If this be an object

apply to grass, whi centage of water, l our cattle with it. in winter, it is usef cellent material with hay, or other other farm stock, t preserved, are valu pudiates their use, cause they do not oats, as nutritive sure that, in many coming hay crop w farmers who wish t pose of helping out object to call in the of the turnip famil raise? The turnip two kinds, viz., the ruta baga, but each many varieties, wh tivators in England Among the ruta the "Laings," and and among the Eng host of all shapes, Most of the ruta two very good sor

is the old fashioned used to be called good variety, but a other sort is the ' duced a few years very best varieties grows quickly, bu compact, sweet of ties until quite globular form, ar to it, will grow to a heavy crop per attention of those the yellow ruta ba in our own mind ving's Purple-top is of good solidity, as good as any one finer and more de some for table use

vated in Maine. Of the common find a numerous snow ball is a fir white Norfolk rather spongy in we prefer the Pur to a good size and Next to these, we tankard shape o them. They are and are of a good kept cool. In reg are not "well po heretofore severa Aberdeen is one soil and a longer to come to peri beautiful root, an as is also the "On

> burn off some of sow to turnips. Exh It is a well kn emit or throw quantities of n soil by the roots exhaled depends being greater de is dry and hot, o in the night an all plants is der upon the free p many of their ment. Hence

Now is the tiu

who have sward l

ing of Coe's Su

excellent dressing

turnip. Our nei

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plan for some in

Evergreens plants. By ex cabbage emitt flower three fee teen ounces da and a quarter exhalation take the leaves, whi upper and low Tap

drouth is so

the soil, none c

and its arrange

Winthrop, in found in the slaughtered, a This species of man, the dog,

Our neighbo